Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1830. [NUMBER 2,091.

THIS EVENING!

BOMBAY THEATRE.

This Evening, the 30th Instant, the Amateurs will have the honor of representing the farce of

THE ELECTION,

Altered and adapted from Foote's farce of the Mayor of Garratt.

To which will be added the laughable entertainment of

Animal Magnetism.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre this day the 30th instant.

Boxes 6 Rupees	Pit 4 Rupees
Upper Boxes 3 ~~Rs~~	Gallery 2 ~~Rs~~

☞ Gentlemen are requested not to offer money at the doors.

No persons admitted behind the scenes excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of DAVID SKENE OGILVY, late of Bombay European and British Subject deceased, may be granted to ISABELLA OGILVY, Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of June 1830.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

"NEELGHERRY HILLS."

FOR SALE CLIVE'S HOUSE situated at Kotergherry, at an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, furnished and fit for the accommodation of a large family.

The above comprises three separate BUNGALOWS, viz.

One containing a parlour with a boarded floor, and fire place, two large bed rooms with closets, and a front, and back verandah, the former open, the latter enclosed.

The centre Bungalow, connected with the foregoing by a covered way, contains a dining room and bed room, each 26 feet by 24, and there is a detached bungalow, laid out in a room 22 feet square, with two closets, to which is attached a cookroom, godown, and a stable for two horses.

The outhouses consist of two very large godowns, a cookroom, stable for six horses, cow house, poultry house, and yard, goat house, pig sties, and six huts for servants.

The garden measures about six acres, and is stocked with nectarine, peach, plum, and various kinds of fruit trees. The ground belonging to the house, extends to about 40 acres, laid out in private walks, commanding an unlimited view of the plain. The range of the thermometer extends from 48° to 75°, and the property is not subject to any quit rent or duty.

With the property may be had at the option of the purchaser the following stock, vizt. eight milch cows, four calves half English breed, an English bull, forty milch goats, and a stock of breeding pigs.

There is also a bungalow of one room 26 feet square for the accommodation of travellers. Further information may be obtained at the Office of, Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

FOR SALE

AT MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Stables, next to Byramjee Cowasjee's stables, Bendy Bazaar street, Three fine powerful ARAB bred HORSES, colors bay, grey and flea bitten, from 13 to 14 hands high, arrived lately from the Persian Gulph, per *Shahool Ahmed*, well broke in for saddle. For particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at CALCUTTA.

In the matter of *John Palmer, William Prinsep, George Alexander Prinsep,* and *Charles Barber Palmer*, Merchants and Agents trading in Co-partnership, under the name, style and firm of PALMER and Co. INSOLVENTS.

At a Court holden on the 15th of May last past, before the Honorable Sir EDWARD RYAN, Knight, Justice, of the Supreme Court, It was ordered that the matter of the Petition and Schedule, of the said Insolvents, filed in this Court, be heard at the hour of noon on Tuesday, the fourth day of January 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT such Hearing will be had accordingly, and all creditors, and other persons laying claim to any interest in the Estate or Effects of the said Insolvents, are hereby required to attend the said Court at the time so appointed, as aforesaid in person or by Attorney.

By order of the Court,
P. O'HANLAN,
Examiner.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER,
5th of June 1830.

શ્રી • કલકતાની • નાનવાંત • દેવાદારોને • છુટકારો • ફરનારી • ફોરટ *

જાંન • પાલમર • તથા • વીલીઅમ • પરીનસેપ • તથા • જારજે • ફિલ્કજંનડર પરીનસેપ • તથા • ચારલીશ • બારબર પાલમર • વેપારીઓ • તથા • આડતી આઓ • એ • લોકો • પાલમર • તથા • કુમપાનીને • લાંબનો • વેપાર • ચલાવતા હતા • તે • નાનવાંન • દેવાદાર • થયા • તે • બાબત *

તારીખ • ૧૫ મી • મે • ઈસવી • અરજીનાં નીને • હીને • લાંબદાર • શર • ઈડવરડ • રાઈઆન ડ્રુ પરીન્સ • ફોરટનો • જાજ • જસટીશની • આગલ • ફોરટ • બેઠી • હતી • તેમાંથી • કુકમ • કીલો છેજે • એ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નાનવાંન • દેવાદારો નો • અરજી • તથા • હકીકત • ઉપર • કહેલા • ફોરટમાં • નોધેલોછે • તે • બાબત • ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલી • ફોરટમાં • મંગલવારે • તારીખ • ૪ થી • જાંનીવારી • ૧૮૩૧ ને • હીને • બપોરનાં • શાંતલરો *

બપર • કીમાંથી • આપીચિજે *

ફિ • શાંતલવાનુ • ઉપર • કહેલી • તારીખે • શાંતલરો • તથા • ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલા • નાનવાંન • દેવાદારોનાં • માંગનારાઓ • તથા • બીજાઓ • જેકોઈનો • લાગ • નિકમોની • માલ • મીલકત • ઉપર • પોયતો • હોયતો • તેનાંઓને • જાંણ • કરવાજે • ફિ • ઉપર • કહેલી • ફોરટમાં • પોતે • હાજર • થાઈ • માગર • પોતાનો • વકીલને • મોકલે *

ફોરટનાં • કુકમથી
પી — ઓ ઈગલાન •
કિજમીનર •

કિજમીનરની • આજ્ઞાથી
તારીખ • ૫ મી • જુન • ૧૮૩૦

શ્રી

कलकत्यामधील दुर्बळ कर्णी त्यां चें ऐकण्या बदलचे कचेरीमध्यें जानपालमर व उद्दलंम प्रैन्सेप व जाजे अलेक् झेंडर प्रैन्सेप व चारलिस बारबर पालमर हे व्यापरी व साऊकार आणि पाल मर एंडकं पेनीया नावाने पेढी चालुन सारख्या भागीने उद्योग क रितात हे कर्णाइत जाले आहे त या बाबतिंत

हजरत आलिशान सरइडवा र्ड यनव्हेट सुप्रिम कोर्टाचे न्यायाधीश याची कचेरी गेल्या महिन्याची तारिख १५ बीसभर ली त्यांत आज्ञा जाली आहे कीं ह्या कर्णाइतांचो अर्जी व मालाची टिप या कोर्टांत दाखल केली आहे त्याचा विचार पुढें सन १८३१ माहे जानेवारी तारि ख ४ मंगळवार यादिवशी दोन प्रहरीं ध्यानात घेतला जाइल

जाहिर नामा

सदरीं आज्ञा जाली आहे त्या प्रमाणे ह्यांचा विचार केला जा इल त्यासव त्या कर्णाइतांचे मागणार आणि त्यांच्या मालम त्तावर ज्याचा दावा दखल असेल त्या सर्वांस ह्या पत्रावरून क ळविलें जात आहे कीं सदरच्या कोडतांत नेमलेल्या वेळेवर त्या णी खुद्द यावे किंवा आपले मु खत्यार वकील पाटवून द्यावे हें वर्तमान तपासणाराच्या आकि सांतुन निघालें आहे तारिख ५ जुन सन १८३०

कोडताचे झकुमेवरून
१ पी • वो • हेनल साहेब इक् झा मिनर सहि

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Miliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6, Govt. Place.

For Sale

AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following SUPERIOR WINES &c. lately received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. of London, viz.

Pale Sherry	@ ~~Rs~~	24	per	doz.
Brown Ditto	" "	24	"	"
Old Port	" "	20	"	"
Constantia in pints	" "	17	"	"
Old Cognac Brandy	" "	15	"	"
Pale Brandy	" "	15	"	"
Geneva	" "	12	"	"

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1830.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. at ~~Rs~~ 125 each.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

THIS DAY,

Wednesday, the 30th Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR Hunting and Military Saddles and Bridles complete, Twisted and Watering Snaffles, Chariot Harness, Rollers, Stable Collars, English White and colored Thread, several Chests of Drawers, a Child's Cot and various Articles of Furniture, a few Gross of Military Buttons of various numbers; and a large assortment of Household Furniture. Wearing Apparel &c. the property of a Gentleman deceased.

AT NOON,

An English built Curricle and any other Horses or Carriages that may offer.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

TWO very highly finished double barrelled percussion Guns, by Sam. and Chas. Smith, made to express order and completely fitted, price each 650 ~~Rs~~.

AND

Two first rate English Stanhopes built by Walter and Whitehurst, imported per *H. C. S. Edinburgh*, (with Harness).

STATIONARY.

A FEW Cases of Foolscap and Letter PAPER will be Sold by Public Auction, *This Day*, at Noon, by FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO, in small Lots for the convenience of purchasers—positively without reserve.

ALSO,

100 Boxes of fresh imported MANILLA SEGARS.

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF BHURTPORE.

A FEW Copies of the Narrative of the above Siege by Capt. J. N. Creighton, 11th Light Dragoons, are for Sale at FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO'S. each 12 ~~Rs~~ per Copy.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

Symond's Madeira WINE.

A FEW Pipes and Hhds. of the above Wine for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at the following prices, for Cash, viz.

London Particular per Pipe Rs 475
per Hhd. " 250
Ditto Market per Pipe....." 350

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

MIDDLETON'S SORELA SHERRY.

A FEW Butts, Hhds. and Quarter casks of the above Wine, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at the following prices, viz.

Butts.....Rs 350 to Rs 700
Hhds..... " 250 to " 350
Qr. Casks.... " 200

Terms cash.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

PHELP'S SHERRY.

A FEW Hhds. of the above fine Sherry for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Rs 300 pr. Hhd. Cash.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Shotton and Co.

THE following Wines from R. and J. Cockburn and Co. of Leith

Superior English Claret at Rs 25 pr. Doz.
Fine Old Port..... at do. do. do. do.
Sherry in Butts.... at do. 1200 pr. butt
Sherry in Hogsheads at do. 600 do Hhd.

These Wines are all of very excellent quality, and the Sherry in particular is equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been imported into Bombay.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 Rs each.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 fathoms each, ½ to 1⅛ Inches, at moderate prices.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON & CO.

FRENCH Claret of Good flavor received direct from Messrs, E. W. Cunliffe and Co. of Bordeaux in 1, 3 and 6 Dozen Cases.

At Rs 12 per Dozen for quantities of 6 Dozen or upwards.
At Rs 14 for do. under 6 Dozen.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Freight and Passage
TO
MADRAS AND CALCUTTA
THE SHIP
ASIA FELIX,
OF 400 TONS
JAS. CASWELL, COM.

TO Sail on the 20th July, application to be made to MANUCKCHUND HURRUCKCHUND, HERAH ROYCURRON Duman Wallah, near the Bazaar Gate and to Messrs. LUGRIN and SON.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. SHOTTON and Co's.
GODOWNS,

LONDON Particular Madeira imported direct from Messrs. Scott, Loughnan, Penfold and Co. at Rs 300 per Hhd.
Teneriffe from Messrs. A. & J. Little and Co. at Rs 400 per Pipe,
Do. in Hogsheads at Rs 200 per Hhd.
Champagne from Ruinart and Sons, of very superior quality at Rs 35 per dozen.
Do. from other Houses at Rs 30 per doz.
Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen Cases at Rs 30 per dozen.
A Small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at Rs 500 per Pipe.
Do. at Rs 200 per Hhd.
Do. at Rs 150 per qr. Cask.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING
Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

For Freight or Passage *to London.*
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG
COLOMBIA,
ORLANDO H. WILSON, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodation for a small party of Passengers, and will be despatched about 20th July.

Application to be made to Messrs WILLIAM NICOL AND Co., or to Captain WILSON, at their Office.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Passage to London
OR THE
Cape of Good Hope.
THE LONACH,
OF 500 TONS,
R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 3rd July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

For Freight or Charter, to China,
OR ELSEWHERE.
THE FINE NEW BARQUE
FANNY,
BURTHEN 280 TONS.

APPLY to Captain CURRIE, at Messrs. LECKIE AND CO'S. Office.

Bombay, 30th June, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

In the present anomalous position of political parties at home, it is impossible to do more than conjecture the result of the investigation which has commenced into East Indian affairs; but in proportion as we can approach to a correct estimate of the different influences that are in operation, our conjectures will possess a greater degree of probability. The first inquiry which must occur to every one is, whether Ministers are sincere in the professions of neutrality with which they have introduced the question to the notice of Parliament. There are several considerations which seem to imply that they are not sincere, and that not dependence should be placed on their assurances. One of these is the positive statement in Lord ELLENBOROUGH's letter of the intention of ministers to *renew* the charter. The attempt which has been made by Lord ELLENBOROUGH's friends to substitute *review* for *renew* is below refutation; and the words of the letter considered merely as the expression of *his* opinion, are worth as little attention. But he doubtless wrote as he had heard his superiors speak, or as he knew that they thought, and from his language we are entitled to infer that ministers, at least at the time that letter was written, viewed the question in a light favourable to the wishes of the Company. Another circumstance which leads to the same conclusion is the laudatory language which Lord ELLENBOROUGH in the Lords and Mr. PEEL in the Commons employed respecting the Company at the very time they were professing an entire freedom from bias in its favour. His Lordship pronounces dogmatically on some of the most important points that will come before the Committee, and Mr. PEEL not only indulges in a eulogium on the Company's administration, but warns the House against rash experiments. This may be very good advice, but what we consider is, that it was misplaced and mistimed, and that it very clearly implies a foregone conclusion. This interpretation is confirmed by the opinion which Mr. HUSKISSON, affirms is prevalent, that there is a disposition on the part of ministers to uphold the present system and an unwillingness to part with any of the machinery by which the Indian trade is at present carried on. This impression is so strong that General GASCOYNE, notwithstanding Mr. PEEL's reiterated assurances to the contrary, distinctly expresses his belief that ministers had already come to some conclusion on the subject, and that they intended to renew the Charter. Another consideration which disproves the impartiality of Government is the composition of the Committee. On this point we cannot do better than quote the words of a Correspondent of the *Times*, whose statements are so precise and definite as to justify confidence in their accuracy as a description of the characters of the persons who are referred to:—

"The Committee on East India affairs in the Commons consists of three and thirty individuals, of whom six are functionaries of the Government, three of them Directors of the East India Company, with a patronage worth 25,000l. a year to defend; two of them are West India proprietors who cannot be supposed especially propitious to the pomotion of East Indian industry, one of these two being Chairman of the West Indian Association; two of them are members for the City of Londou, and directors of another great monopoly, both the individuals being known to be hostile to the extension of the Indian trade; four are city merchants, one of these partner of a late director of the East India Company; three are country gentlemen, two of whom are eminently hostile to free trade in every shape and modification. Among the members of the committee who are favourable to the monopoly, are two lawyers whose services in the cross examination of witnesses cannot be supposed to be useless to the Company, especially when there are no gentlemen of the legal profession on the other side. One of these is, a director, who had resided in India, and was the Company's advocate; and the other is the author of an octavo volume, containing a long and laboured defence, or eulogy, upon the East India Company, while but two years ago he made a long speech in Parliament of the same tenour. Another gentleman is put upon the committee, as stated in the house, because "he wrote a pamphlet in favour of the East India Company." Eleven members remain, including ambiguous ones, to defend the cause of the free traders, and one of these, however great his talents, will be unable, from ill-health, to attend, so that the friends of a free commerce are reduced to less than one third of the whole committee, for after the volunteer eulogy of Mr. Peel upon the Company at the very moment that he pretended to deprecate rash discussion, and especially Lord Ellenborough's speech, remarkable for its intemperance and inaccuracies, it is impossible to suppose the public functionaries neutral."

These considerations appear to us quite decisive of the wishes of ministers, and it may be added that some of the members of the Committee who may be regarded as belonging to the popular side were not included in the original list of ministers, and were in fact forced on them in the face of Parliament and the nation.

Such being the apparent bias of Ministers, we do not at all despair that much will be conceded to the people which they would be glad to withhold. Let us look at the past history of the Wellington Ministry and the course that has been pursued in the determination of important national questions. They stedfastly opposed the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, but a voice went forth from two thousand Dissenting Congregations, which compelled them to succumb. The Catholic Association, and the immense moral force which it wielded, forced them, equally against their will, to yield to Ireland its rights and to admit Catholics to the full enjoyment of the constitution. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Mr. PEEL have yielded nothing to the people of their own good pleasure; they have been intimidated into the only two liberal measures that have distinguished their administration; and the same demonstration of public opinion will, we venture to hope, secure all that the people of England can desire on the East Indian question. We hope much from the weakness of the ministry wrought on by the force of public opinion, and the way in which we would account for their professions of impartiality, is by supposing that they wish by this means to leave a door open for themselves, should they at last be obliged, in obedience to the national voice, to refuse the Charter. The Division on the Amendment in the House of Commons is sufficient evidence of the little real strength they have there. The game therefore is entirely in the hands of the people; and it will be their own fault if they do not compel ministers to do what they please on a question like that of the East India Company's Charter, deeply and permanently affecting the interests of all classes of society.—*India Gazette, May. 4.*

It was with deep regret we observed in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, a General Order, introducing a list of no less than 38 cornets and ensigns of cavalry, artillery and infantry, whose appointments are cancelled, and who are thereby reduced again to the rank or no rank of cadets. The measure is, we suppose, unavoidable, but the disappointment and distress it must create, are not the less severe.

We omitted to notice, that in the General Orders in the *Bombay Courier* of the 8th ultimo, received several days ago, it is announced on the authority of instructions from the Honorable Court, that the Bombay Marine, is thenceforth to be denominated "the Indian Navy." A name may be of little consequence, but it is, the authority of Shakespeare notwithstanding, of some; and we congratulate the service on receiving a more dignified designation than on which as applied to a sailor, is generally considered derogatory.—*Bengal Hurkaru June 4.*

It is said, that the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief, and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, leave Calcutta during the current month, the former with his suite proceed direct to Simla, and that the latter accompanied by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie will not go beyond Benares, from which place his Lordship is expected to return to the Presidency in Sept. next, he will then embark for Madras, thence to Bombay whence he will proceed to Simla. The Right Honorable the Governor General is expected to leave Calcutta for Meerut in the new Steam Vessel, (constructed for the purpose of being employed for Government purposes on the River, in September or early in October next.

A letter has been received in Calcutta by the late arrivals, which mentions that orders *have* been dispatched by the Courts of Directors to this Government not to rescind the order for Half Batta, but to give the Troops an equivalent. The letter is from a gentleman connected with the India House, and whose information is derived, there is reason to believe, from the Directors themselves.

We have no idea how an equivalent can be estimated. We await however, to see what it will be'ore we venture any remark on the subject. The plain and just course seems to be to give the equivalent to new comers, and to give back incumbents what they with reason consider their rights.

The following extract from a private letter to an intelligent gentleman in this city, will be intetesting to all classes of readers.

" January 30, 1830,

"A gentleman has invented a means of working Engines, by a method that makes *one* pound of coal do the same work as ten pounds, in Bolton and Watts best Engines, He has *proved* the possibility by grinding a certain quantity of corn with coals after that rate, He is only perfecting some of the detail of his machinery before he publishes his plans to the world. You may therefore expect Steamers to make longer voyages in the proportion of 9 to 1. To go to the Cape and thence to Bengal therefore will be quite easy without being obliged to waste so very much tonnage in fuel: an advantage in addition to saving fuel, is gained by the machinery being less bulky and much lighter than a Steam Engine of equal power. My next letter will give you all particulars of the plans."

An allusion has been made to the opinion, said to have been expressed by Sir Francis McNaghten, that the "power of summary transmission vested in the local governments extended to the Judges," that is, that the local government) had a legal authority to transmit the said Judges. We do not recollect what Sir Francis did say; but we know that this amiable but somewhat irascible Judge, was when under the influence of excitement, in the habit of uttering great absurdities: if he did say, what is above ascribed to him, it certainly was arrant nonsense. In the first place, the power of summary transmission is *not* vested in the local *governments* at all, but in the governors *only*; next with respect to those over whom they can exert it, every man who can read plain English, is quite as capable of judging as Sir Francis McNaghten, for there is nothing equivocal or mysterious in the language of the Act on this head, nothing that has ever yet excited even an ingenious doubt. That the Judges are not subjected to this power, is perfectly clear and certain, for this conclusive reason, that its application is restricted to those illegally residing here without the license of the Company, or to those whose licenses are declared, forfeited by the Governor General or Governor. Now we are curious to know, by what sort of logic it can be shown, that a King's Judge is an unlicensed trader, or in virtue of what clause, a Governor would assume a power to revoke, a license which has no existence.

With regard to Lord Melville's opinion, as to the Judges in India, being actually independent, we think his Lordship quite right, so long as men entertaining views of judicial independence like those of himself, and Colleagues of the Board of Control remain in power. What they *ought* to be is another question. Much wiser men—much wiser statesmen, than his Lordship, have recorded very opposite opinions to his own; they have held, that if the independence of Judges at home is important, *a fortiori* it is so here, where the Courts in which they preside were originally established to protect the subjects within their jurisdiction from the oppressions of arbitrary power.—*Bengal Hurkaru, June 5.*

Friday's Report announced the arrival of the brig *Minerva*, J. R. Black, from Madras 20th May, Masulipatam 26th ditto, and Vizagapatam the 30th ditto.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the Bark *Royal Charlotte*, Robert Dudman, from Bombay the 19th May.

On Wednesday arrived in the river the second Cochin Chinese Ship; she is named the *Ding Jaun* and is stated to be 300 tons burthen, had an American navigator, with a Macao officer, a Cochin Chinese Captain, Unpon Ving Tang Douk Hon. nine officers, and seventy seamen of that country and four Manilla seacunnies. The American navigator has died since the arrival of the vessel in the river. He was much beloved by the crew. We understand that the commander is desirous of taking a Steamer with him on his return to Cochin China. Subjoined is a list of her cargo:—

Sugar,.....	1,000 Peculs.
Elephant's Teeth, ...	4 ditto.
Unicorn's Horns, ...	9 Catties
Crape, ...	100 Pieces.
White Silk, ...	100 ditto.
White Cloth, ...	100 ditto.
White Silk Handkerchiefs,....	100 ditto.
Dollars, ...	3,700
Dry Fish, ...	45 Piculs.
Tea,.....	22 Boxes.

The India Gaz. June 7.

It is amusing to witness the shifts to which

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e advocates of arbitrary power are accasion- y driven. A grand discory was made the other day by a certain Journalist here, that the power of summary transmission vested in the Governors of India, according to Sir Francis McNaghten extended to the Judges themselves. If the writer who advanced the assertion had one spark of honesty or candour, he would acknowledge, that in making it he adverted to that *legal authority conferred by the Charter*, and not to that *physical power* of which every Ruler might and would avail himself in those extreme cases in which necessity supersedes *all law*, trusting to an act of indemnity for his protection. Of such cases, there never was any dispute of difference of opinion, yet the wiseacre who pretends to know a thing or two of the law, comes forward to defend Sir Francis, and displays his profound sagacity, by very gravely informing us, that if Judges were to *endanger the peace of the country by intriguing with native powers or to incite our native subjects to resist authority*, the Governor General under the general policy of Government would really be justified in adopting the extreme measure of sending him out of the country! Indeed! how wonderful, what a Daniel is here! with equal truth it may be said, that if one of the judges were to be found leading on a party of mutinous militiamen to attack the Government House, the Governor General or any body acting under his orders might, pursuant to the "*general policy*" of this or any other government we ever heard of, adopt the *extreme measure of shooting him through the head!* and it might as well be argued that *therefore* a Governor General is vested with summary power of life and death over the Judges!! The only question that has ever arisen about the power of deportation of British subjects related solely and exclusively to that conferred by the Charter, and we repeat, that if Sir Francis McNaghten or any other person has ever contended that it extended to his Majesty's Judges, he talked arrant nonsense.—*Ben. Hurk. June* 8.

SEIZURE OF OMACHURN BANURJEE.

It is generally known that the case of Baboo Prankissen Holdar, for forgery, some time ago engaged the serious attention of the Supreme Court. It is reported that while this trial was going on, a native gentleman of Calcutta, Omachurn Banurjee by name, who seemed to have a great friendship for the former, took out of his hands the sum of about a hundred thousand rupees with the declared intention of spending it in bribing the judges and the jury to decide in his favour. But all Prankissen's hopes vanished with the issue of his sentence, viz. a banishment of seven years, which made him to suspect that he had been deceived by his friend, and disappointment prompted him to apply for the recovery of the sum he had thus lost. A warrant of seizure was therefore kept issued against Omachurn Banerjee, who had all along absconded till on Wednesday the 3d instant, as he was passing in the neighbourhood of Jooranko, he was apprehended on the warrant. The peon who accompanied him said, by instruction, that the palankeen contained a woman, but such a story would not pass for truth with those who had hit upon their prey. The palankeen was kept at the Thana till his carriage was brought. upon which he and two serjeants stepped in, and drove to the Police; but as this happen ed at about half after nine o'clock in the evening, he was committed to the charge of the Nazir, with whom he staid that night, On the following day he was brought to the police, where he began asking, what he had done to deserve this insult as he had not been an accomplice in the late forgery, &c. The Magistrates, without answering his questions referred the case to the Supreme Court, where, however, he has been released on the security of respectable European gentleman.—*India Gaz. June* 9.

Government Securities.

BUY.	JUNE 8, 1830.	SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis.
Dis. 0 12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis.
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....	4300 0 Dis.
	BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
	Discount on Private Bills.....	6 0
	Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..	4 0
	Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 3rd, Chinese Ship Ding Jaun, J. B. Howe, from Cochin China 11th February and Penang 1st May.

Do. 5th Bark Royal Charlotte, Robert Dudman, from Bombay 19th May.

June 8th. The H. C. Barque Brougham, J. J. R. Bowman, from Chittagong 3rd June.

Passengers per Brougham.—Mrs. M. Taylor, and Lieut. Leacock, 74th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—June 4th. Bark Research, D. Sterling, for Amherst Town and Rangoon.

June 6th. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, D. Ritchie, for London.

Do. Bark Red Rover, William Clifton, for Straits and China.

Do. French Bark Jeane Gabrielle, Duman for Havre de Grace.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 5th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Walter Hovenden, Richard Howe Cockerell Esq. to Miss Theresa Newcomen.

At Calcutta, on the 5th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. T. J. Conran, to Miss Anne Harper.

At Calcutta, on the 7th June, at St. John's Cathedral by the Revd. Wm. Eales, Thomas Blair, Esq. Commanding the H. C. S. William Fairlie, to Matilda Pugh, third daughter of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service.

BIRTH.—At Calcutta, on the 2nd June, the wife of Mr. Henry Churcher. of Nursingtolah Factory, Jessore, of a still born female child.

MADRAS.

The proposed plan of Steam navigation to England by way of the Red Sea is meeting with deserved encouragement at the two extremities of India. In Ceylon, the Governor has requested a meeting of the residents of Colombo on the 8th Instant, for the purpose of taking Mr. Taylor's proposals into consideration. At Delhi a meeting has already been held, and the Gentlemen present have entered into subscriptions to pay each of them for a certain number of letters per annum to the proprietors of the Red Sea steam vessels, "whether they avail themselves of the opportunity to forward them or not."

We observe that the doubts which Mr. Waghorn and some of his friends expressed at Bombay of Mr. Taylor's competency for accomplishing his project, are echoed in the Calcutta John Bull. "We cannot help feeling apprehensive," says that paper "that so long as the cause is in the hands of Mr. Taylor our chance of seeing the object attained is but small." What Mr. Taylor's pretensions are, except as they have been set forth in his published proposals, and in his very verbose speeches and letters, we have no means of judging; and as there has certainly been some little mystery as to the source from which the supplies for creating so great an establishment as he talked of are to be drawn, we cannot but feel some doubts whether the scheme to the vast extent that has been proposed will be carried into effect; but should Mr. Taylor and his supporters fail in starting their steam vessels once a fortnight as they have promised to do, and confine themselves to one vessel a month, or even one in two months, the Indian community will have every reason to be grateful to them for their exertions. If the passage by the Isthmus be but shewn to be feasible, the spirit of competition will very soon establish as many steam vessels by that route as the voyagers between India and England are capable of supporting. The grand obstacles to this plan in peaceable times lie in the difficulties of crossing the Isthmus, and in the quarantine detentions that passengers will be liable to. Let Mr. Taylor prove by experiment that these can be obviated, and there can be little doubt that the Red Sea passage as long as peace continues will be the favourite. We observe by the bye that the Ottoman Porte is reported to be preparing for an expedition to Egypt for the purpose of teaching the unruly Pacha of that country how to behave himself. Such an event, or any thing like war in Egypt, even if the English were neutral parties, would be setting a number of freebooters in motion, be likely to render the passage of the Isthmus, without the protection of something like an army, a most hazardous adventure. In case of war between England and Turkey a safe passage would of course become an impossibility; and in case of any other war the passage of Steam vessels through the Mediterranean would be too perilous to attempt. The attack, however, of the Grand Segnior upon the Egyptian Pacha is most probably spoken of without good ground; and as to other wars, as we have now a minister who is wise enough not to run into them without absolute necessity, whether for the protection of our very amiable "ancient ally" the Turk, or for any other cause, let us hope that tranquillity will long be preserved in Europe, and in the meantime let us if we can, have an establishment of Red Sea Steam vessels. A man going to Bath from London, does not generally take York in his way; neither will a homeward bound Indian allow himself to be carried round the Cape when a shorter road is laid open to him.—*Supp. to the Madras Gazette June* 12.

Lottery.—The Drawing of the Lottery was continued on Thursday. The following prizes were drawn.

Thursday, the 10th June.

No. 1483 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

Nos. 142 1651 and 3115 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 825 1344 2435 and 3678 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 139 322 452 548 611 732 927 957 1084 1288 1490 1499 1510 1724 1783 1942 2157 2222 2245 2312 2565 2919 3603 3749 3761 3763 and 3986 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	¼.....	Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9¾.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 13th, H. M. Sloop Zebra, Captain R. Pridham, from Kedgeree the 11th May, and Bimlipatam the 4th June.

Do.—Ship Hercules, Capt. D. Wilson, from Covelong 13th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 11th, Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain G. Robertson, for Calcutta.

Do.—Brig Highland Chief, Capt. C. E. Poulier, for Pondicherry.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Sloop Zebra, Captain R. Pridham.
H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Ship Kusrovie, Nacodah Abdel Rossool.
Brig Helen, Captain J. Kennedy.
Brig Jean Pierre, Captain P. Duval.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taureau.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE—On the 14th Inst., at the Capuchin Church, by the Rev. Fre Gregory. Mary De Bene, Raphael Daniel Baboom, Esq. to Miss Maria, daughter of *A. J.* Aganoor, Esq. of Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Vepery, on the 12th Inst. Mrs. M. Gepp, of a Daughter.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1830,

No. 235 of 1830. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the appointment of Executive Engineers to the following stations be discontinued as well as their Establishments.

Northern Concan.
Southern Concan.
Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Hursole.
Surat and Broach.
Baroda.
Sholapoor.
Malligaum.

The public Buildings at the above places, with the exception of those at Ahmedabad, are to be made over to the Commanding Officer of the station, who will direct the line or regimental Staff, to take charge of them.

In future, all annual and Special repairs under two thousand Rupees, not requiring science are to be executed by contract under the orders of the Commanding Officers, or when that cannot be effected, under the Supertendance of some staff or regimental Officer of the Station. The Officer thus selected, is to be furnished with laburers, materials, and workmen, by Indent on the Commissriat, his indents as well as the charges made, being countersigned by the Commanding Officer who is to be held responsible that such works are duly executed, the same being moreover annually inspected and reported upon by the Inspecting Engineer of the Division.

When the Commanding Officer of the Station shall be of opinion that the nature or extent of the work called for be such as to require the attendance of an Engineer Officer, he is to signify the same to the Commanding Officer of the Division, who will submit the case to the decision of Government.

The time of transfer will be left to the Chief Engineer who will issue the necessary instructions thereon to the Officers of his department, in order that they may bring their works and accounts to a close as soon as practicable.

Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1830.

No. 236 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief Lieutenant W. Manesty is confirmed in the appoiument of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 8th Regiment N. I. from the date of his being nominated to act in that situation.

No 237 of 1830.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Surgeon W. Carstairs is appointed Staff Surgeon at Poona from the 1st Instant.

Bombay Castle, 28th June, 1830.

No. 238 of 1830—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleassed to establish the following revised rules for the future conduct of the Barrack Deparment.

1st. The Charge of Barrack Stores and the repairs, is to be transferred to the Ordnance Store Department at the several Stations of the Army, with the exception of the Presidency and Poona including Kirkee, from the 1st July, the commencement of the Official Quarter.

2d. No stock of Spare Stores of this description is in future to be maintained but where European Troops are quartered and at those Stations it is to be limited to the smallest possible proportion.

3. All Barrack Supplies from the Comunissariat are to be furnished direct to the Corps or Department concerned, and Indents framed accordingly, excepting at the Presidency and Poona.

4. With the above exception also, instead of the present system, the Regimental Quarterly Returns of Barrack Furniture are to be sent to the proper Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department in all the Divisions of the Army; and those from the Store Department the same, a General Return of the whole in store and in use being furnished from each Division to the Quarter Master General.

5. The Presidency Barrack master to continue his Returns as at present. In Divisions and other distinct Commands where there is no Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, the public staff Officer is to receive and furnish the above Returns.

6. The monthly inspection of Barrack Furniture in use with the Troops is in future to be left to the direction of Regimental Commanding officers and the Clause Quarter Master General's Code Sect. III para 15th on that head is rescinded.

7. For the better carrying into effect the object of the Returns and Inspections of public quarters prescribed by the existing regulations, the following additional rules are in future to be observed in substitution of the Clause Sect. III Qr. Mr. General's Code para. 16, regarding direct applications to the Quarter Mr. General; as well as the Government order 2d May 1829 regarding Committee proceedings on change of Quarters which are hereby rescinded.

8. The periodical inspections of all public Regimental Quarters are to take place regularly previous to each quarterly return by the proper officer who is to be attended by the Regimental Quarter Mr. according to appointment.

9. The state of the several buildings with their fixtures and fastenings is to be strictly examined by their officers together with the proper inventories; all damage or deficiency duly noticed and a list of the same signed by both parties to be delivered by the staff Officer to the Regimental Commanding Officer who is to Certify on the back, after due enquiry, to such articles, as have occured through fair wear, and return the document without delay. The rest to be paid for as directed by the late Government Order dated 11th June in the case of other Regimental Stores through the pay office; and Copies of these lists and Certificates are to accompany the Returns to the Quarter Master General.

10th. To prevent mistakes and delay by leaving deficiencies to be supplied annually the whole of the Articles in these lists are to be replaced forthwith by Indent on the Commissariat or by Contingent Bill, as the case may be; and Charges for loss or dama ge in either case made according to actual Cost duly Certified.

11th. In pursuance of the above rule therefore the fixture and fastenings of Regimental Buildigs are not in future to be included in the usua annual Repairs.

12th The delivering over the Barracks and other public Quarters with the Furniture belonging to them on Regiments changing Quarters is to be conducted in the same manner as the above Inspections by the public Staff Officer and Regimental Qr. Master.

13. On a Regiment quitting quarters the Quarter Master shall be answerable to arrange for delivering them over with the furniture immediately after the Troops move out. and the lists of loss and damage is to be framed at the same time; copies being forwarded to Head Quarters with the next Returns. On the arrival of a Regiment in new quarters, he must on the same principle arrange for receiving charge previous to the Troops taking possession; and an exact Inventory of the Furniture and Return of Buildings with their fixtures and fast enings is to be duly delivered to him.

14, The Condition of the buildings, fixtures. fastenings and furniture, is to be exactly noted on the face of the usual receipts, and in case of dispute between the parties, immediate reference must be made to the Quarter Master Genera or the decision of Government.

15th. The charge of public buildings in the Surat Division, as else where to devolve on the public Staff Officers of the different stations, where there is no officer of the Quarter Mr. General's Department; and Returns of the same from the 1st July made to the proper General Staff Officer at the Head Quarters of that Division, who will transmit a General one to the Quarter Master Geueral's Office at the Presidency.

16th, At Stations generally where only a single Regiment is quartered, the Regimental Quarter Master is to furnish the Return of Buildings to the proper General Staff Officer. But whenever there is a public Staff Officer he is himself to frame these Returns from his own Inspection with the aid of the Line or Barrack Serjeant attached to his Office, and no Regimental Returns of Quarters are to be required.

The above order is not in any way to affect the present Returns and Accounts of Barrack Furniture rendered by Regiments and Barrack Masters to the Accountants and Auditor of Military Store Accounts and Returns.

Bombay Castle, 28th June, 1830.

No. 239. Several instances having recently occurred wherein after estimates for public works have been submitted for sanction and disallowed by Government as unnecessary, it has been reported that the works had been commenced or completed before the decision of Government had been received. The Honorable the Governor in Council considers it necessary perempt torily to prohibit the practice which has led to these irregularities.

2d Cases of emergency may occasionally arise, in which officers commanding divisions and stations may be obliged to authorize disbursements on account of public works, but they should do this on their own responsibility, and the fact of the work having been commenced or completed, should invariably be stated when the estimate is submitted for the sanction of superior authority.

No. 240 of 1839. In conformity with instructions received from the Supreme Government in the Political Department, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the British Officers of the Bombay Establishment, now in the Service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, be withdrawn from that Service on the 1st Proximo, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Actg. Sec. to Govt.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DEESA RACES.—*Commencing 30th November* 1830.

FIRST DAY, *Tuesday, 30th Nov.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes for all Arab Horses that never started &c. 300 ~~Rs~~ P. P. with 500 ~~Rs~~ from the Fund—one two Miles—8 st. 7lbs. closed 1st September 1830.

Three Subscribers or no Race.

2ND RACE.—A Sweepstakes for all Arab Horses that never started &c. 150 ~~Rs~~ H. F. with 300 ~~Rs~~ from the Fund—heats 1½ Miles—9 st.—closed 1st September.

Three Subscribers or no Race.

3RD RACE—The Harmonic Stakes of 50 ~~Rs~~ each with 400 ~~Rs~~ from the Fund for all Horses carrying 12th st.—heats two Miles.

SECOND DAY, *Friday 3d Dec.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes for all Arab Horses that never won—200 ~~Rs~~ H. F. and 500 ~~Rs~~ from the Fund—Heats 2 Miles—8 st, 4lb.—closed 1st September 1830.

4 Names down for this Race.

2ND RACE.—The Bristly Stakes of 200 ~~Rs~~ from the Fund and 30 ~~Rs~~ Stakes for all Horses that have been hunted in the year—one two Mile heat—Three leaps of 3½ feet high—weight 11 st. no Race unless 3 bonafide Subscribers—the winner to be Sold for 1200 ~~Rs~~ if demanded within ½ an hour—preference as Horses come in.

3RD RACE.—A Sweepstakes of 500 ~~Rs~~ each for all Horses, 8 st. 4lb. one three Miles 2 Goldmohurs entrance.

THIRD DAY, *Tuesday 7th Dec.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—Third Cavalry Plate.

2ND RACE.—The Give and Take of Rs 350 from the Fund with 50 Rs each added for all Horses, Weight for inches—14 Hands carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.—heats 1½ Miles.

3RD RACE.—The Pony Plate of Rs 100 from the Fund for all Ponies under 13 hands Catch weights—Heats round the Course.

FOURTH DAY, *Friday 10th Dec.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—The 21st Regiment Plate of Rs 700 for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone—heats 2 Miles winner of one Race to carry 7lbs. extra and of two or more 10lbs.

2ND RACE.—The Hunters Plate of Rs 400 from the Fund with 50 Rs Stakes for all Horses carrying 11 st.—heats 2½ Miles—Winner to be Sold for 1000 Rs bonafide, if demanded within ½ an hour—preference as Horses come in.

3RD RACE—The Ladies Purse of Rs 300 from the Fund with 50 Rs Stakes for all Horses weight for age and inches—heats 1 Mile—14 hands and aged 9 Stone.

FIFTH DAY, *Tuesday 14th Dec.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—The Deesa Plate of Rs 800 from the Fund for all Horses 8 st. 7lbs.—heats 1½ Miles.

2ND RACE.—The Hack Plate of Rs 300 from the Fund—heats 1½ Miles—Weight 9 stone, winner to be Sold for 600 Rs if demanded within ½ an hour—preference as Horses come in.

3RD RACE.—A Purse of 800 Rs (made up amongst the Subscribers to it) for all Horses that never started on any Regular Course previous to the Meeting—Weight for age—heats once Round the Course and a distance. Winner of the Season 7lbs. extra.—closed 1st November 1830.

5 Subscribers down.

SIXTH DAY, *Friday 17th Dec.* 1830.

1ST RACE.—A Handicap of Rs 300 from the Fund for all the Beaten Horses of the Season, heats 1½ Miles and a distance.

2ND RACE.—A Handicap of Rs 500 from the Fund with 200 Rs H. F. Stakes, all the winning Horses of the Season must enter excepting Hunters, Bristly and Hacks—one two Mile heat.

3RD RACE.—A Handicap of Rs from the Fund for all Horses lowest Weight 9 stone, Heats Round the Course.

D. V. F. SCOTT.
Secretary.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9½
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	107 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	a 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1830.

We hope we shall not be thought importunate in again reminding the Public, that the doors of our Amateur Theatre will be open this evening, and that a most attractive evenings Entertainment is offered to them, the Courier of Saturday last speaks confidently as to the talent that will be engaged in the representation of Foote's farce of the *Mayor of Garratt*, (why was the name changed? for the life of us we cannot conceive). We were not aware that the after-piece of *Animal Magnetism* had never been performed here before, but as such is the case, it has novelty at least to recommend it, independent of it's sparkling dialogue, and acknowledged merit in the dramatic world.

We are given to understand that a certain person of distinction has determined on remaining in India some time longer, to endeavour to recover the popularity he has lost! Can this be true, and will it be possible? So great an authority as a Lord Chancellor has been heard to exclaim "I doubt," and so do we.

Our Cotemporary has taken us to task for designating that precious Committee of the House of Commons which is to take into consideration "the present State of the affairs of the East India Company" &c. "*packed*," we reiterate the assertion with more confidence even than we did last week, having in the interim bestowed all the attention our Cotemtorary could desire, on the names of the parties composing it. We bow to all he has advanced with respect to the mode of conducting the business entrusted to a Committee, and only fear that the most efficient workmen will be those, whose interest is at stake. We agree with the *Times* in the following Remarks.

"There are some things about the East India Committee which we do not like. Directors of the Company have no business to be members of the Committee, as is by this time, we believe, pretty sensibly felt by those who have the fortune to be their colleagues. The Committee ought not to have been so constituted as to ensure a majority in favour of the renewal of some of the most odious provisions of the Charter, and this by a Minister who professed for himself and his fellows that they had *not* made up their minds upon the question, *pro* or *con*. Neither ought the friends of free trade, by what we can learn, to be over-delighted with the Chairman of the new committee, if it be true, as is roundly asserted, that the hon. gentleman had previously declared himself an advocate for the East India Company. This sort of management does unquestionably put forth an awful Bohea flavour."

We even go further, and say the appointment of this Committee constituted as it now stands, is an insult to the country, and a shameless mockery of the feeling that ought to have guided his Majesty's Ministers in the selection upon which so much depends. In the House of Lords we find, the PIDCOCK of the Cabinet examining the Witnesses, the Accountant General and Auditor-General of the East India Company were before the Lords' Committee on the 23d February, and we doubt not answered in the manner that was expected from them, and on which perhaps their situations depended, the leading questions of my Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who no doubt will become one of the three or four members to whom the rest of the Committee will delegate their power, now this facetious Lord has already expressed his opinion upon the subject in the following terms "We shall in all probability renew the Charter next year." Our Cotemporary entirely overlooks in his loyal and no doubt disinterested eagerness, to avoid touching upon so delicate a subject as THE ELEPHANT LETTER, that the opinions advanced and the assertions made in it, have not yet been contradicted by the Cabinet of which His Lordship is a Member, and we presume that even his flippancy, great as it, would not have dared to have advanced such monstrous propositions as are contained in it, without being fully aware that he was only repeating the sentiments of his Colleagues.

We are instructed to state that "The Well Wishers to the Public," may rely that due notice will be taken at the proper time of what their letters suggest.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon C. Lush, Botanical Establishment.
Captain B. Sandwith, 1st Light Cavalry.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Circassian, and Lonach, for London; Hindostan, for Liverpool; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Edinburgh, Orwell, and Berwickshire for do.; Sir Charles Malcolm, for do.; Cavendish Bentinck and Caledonia, for do.; Subury for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam.
ARAB.—Wootmany.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Edinburgh and Orwell.
FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Circassian, Lonach, Hindostan, Ganges, and Colombia.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Caledonia, Panny, Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Charles Malcolm, Sunbury, Dadloy, Asia Felix and Shaul Hamed.
ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Woorter.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Elphinstone, Coote and Clive.
PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.
STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

English Extracts.

THE ELEPHANT LETTER!

(From the Morning Journal, January 30.)

We yesterday copied from the *Times* a letter purporting to be written by Lord Ellenborough, in his capacity of President of the Board of Control, to Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay. This letter appeared, on the first perusal, to be of so extraordinary a nature, that we could not hazard the belief that it was authentic, and we therefore refrained from any remarks which its statements were calculated to provoke in the hope that some one or other of the ministerial journals would be authorised to pronounce it a forgery—a clumsy fabrication invented by the *Times* to injure the unfortunate and silly Lord Ellenborough, and serve the interested purpose of the opponents of the East India Company.

But as no notice has been taken of it in the ministerial papers we are compelled to admit its authenticity, and that the President of the Board of Controul considered it his duty to explain Cabinet secrets, to reprobate judicial errors, to confer honours of knighthood, and even to appoint b shops, as if he were the Dictator himself or the Sovereign of the British people.

We confess that we were not aware till now that the powers of the President of the Board of Controul were otherwise than merely negative. It never struck us, till we perused this liberal document, that Lord Ellenborough had any thing further than a *controlling* voice in the appointment of the judicial or religious functionaries of India. We, God help us! in our innocence, believed that Lord Ellenborough had no right to pass an official opinion upon the conduct of the Supreme Courts of India, or upon the degrees or decisions of the judges. It does appear, however, that the noble lord exercises these high privileges, and speaks of his acts and powers, in the first person singular, as if he were the Prime Minister.

I have done this, says Lord Ellenborough!
I have advised that, says Lord Ellenborough!
I have sent this, says Lord Ellenborough!
I shall send this, says Lord Ellenborough!
I approve of this, says Lord Ellenborough!
I consign *Turner*, says Lord Ellenborough!

Now, this may be all very well in its way. It may gratify the vanity of this silly lord to write such twaddle to a private friend. Such egotism may be, to his feeble mind, what Macassar oil is to the hair—it may render it pliant, glossy, and agreeable to the mirror of the man's mind, but it has a nasty appearance in the eyes of other people, and looks much like a disposition on the part of a presuming servant to enact high life below stairs.

But for the sake of justice do not let us misrepresent the noble lord. He writes to Sir John Malcolm that "*we* are so much engaged with *our* Catholic relief bill that *we* have little time for other matters." Really, my lord, this is very unfortunate. Pray, what had the President of the Board of Controul to do with the relief bill? Oh, he voted for it—he spoke for it—and therefore India and "matters of importance" were neglected. The law-officers of India were permitted to enact any follies during this momentous occasion. Not that the noble lord was insensible to their errors, but merely happened to be much engaged with the *relief* bill?

But he cannot nevertheless, refrain from giving a character to Mr. Seymour, the new puisne judge whom he had sent to supply the place of Sir C. Chambers. "He," says Lord Ellenborough, "*will rather support Government* than use the authority of the Supreme Court as means of raising opposition." What is the meaning of this? Why, that judges in India ought to have no opinion of their own—they must have no "*bad* law" (this is bad *Law* altogether)—but they are rather to support Government, be their law what it may; These are truly novel opinions, and, as we think, perfectly suitable to the Wellington code?

It appears, however, that Sir J. Grant has offended in *his* notions of law. Therefore he ought to be restrained, not by any advice culled from Bacon or Blackstone, but merely from being placed in a proper position. The new judge is to be harnessed on one side of him by Mr. Seymour, and by some tried hack on the other, in order to temperate his eccentricities, and therefore, says the noble lord, "he will be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones."

Capital, my lord! Sancho Panza was a fool to you? A donkey between two sacks of hay is placed in an embarrassing situation, but a wild elephant between two tame ones beats the similitude hollow. It is an original juxta position with one derived from the flowers of Kamtschatka!

But this is nothing to what follows, "*We*," says the President of the Board of Controul, "may not impossibly *renew the charter next year*. You will see there is no intention of *deserting you!*"

This is decisive and unanswerable! There is no use in the people of England petitioning against the renewal of the charter, now that they perceive its renewal is determined upon by Lord Ellenborough. He has anticipated the intentions of the Government and the Parliament. He has put down public opinion by his official fiat, and decreed that the charter is to be renewed, no matter what the public wish, the Parliament recommend, or the Ministry declare. The company have all ready obtained their new patent at the hands of Lord Ellenborough, and therefore all discussion upon the point is a mere waste of words and a loss of time.

Good God! are we commenting upon the words of an English Minister? Can these expressions have been made use of by one of the subalterns of the Duke of Wellington—by that Minister whose heart is enclosed in admamant—whose thoughts are not whispered even to his pillow—whose intentions are like the acts of the Scotch outlaw, between himself only and the last account? On this point we must judge of the Premier by his acts, and of Lord Ellenborough's sentiments by those of his master. And here we cannot help reverting to the treatment which Mr, Huskisson received at the hands of the Duke of Wellington for daring to give a consistent vote on a question affecting a paltry and rotten borough, Mr. Huskisson was dismissed in the most peremptory, imperious, and insolent manner for presuming to place his conscientious and recorded opinion in opposition to that of the dominant Duke and his truckling secretary. But was Mr. Huskisson's offence any thing in comparison to this? Lord Ellenborough not only exercises his own opinion in the appointment of judges and bishops, but he even ventures to record his dictum as to a most important act—the renewal of the East India charter. He instructs his friend Sir John Malcolm as if he were the Prime Minister, or had the permission of the Cabinet to pronounce its sentiments. And if he has done this without the consent of the Duke of Wellington, and merely from an exuberance of vanity, how can he remain in the important office he now fills? The fact is, Lord Ellenborough must be dismissed, and that immediately, or the Duke of Wellington is in so weak a condition that he has not the power to dismiss him. The Premier must either vindicate the opinions of Lord Ellenborough or reject them—the former he dare not do—the latter we defy him to do. The alternative would only hasten his fall—but that fall is much nearer at hand than is generally dreamt of!

(From the Morning Journal, February 8.)

The retirement of my Lord Ellenborough (or *Johun Men Shueur* as he is called). If it have not actually taken place, is a matter beyond all doubt. The only question is, who is to become his successor at the Board of Controul? Several names have been in circulation; but we do not believe the captain-general has yet decided whom it shall be.

A great effort has been made by a part of the Cabinet to retain Lord Ellenborough; but it is said that his Grace the Duke of Wellington declared that nothing which had been said or could be urged could in any manner be a justification or palliation of the flagrant act of folly of which he had been guilty as a Minister of the Crown, as well as disregard and disrespect towards his colleagues in office, in having transmitted such a letter, without consulting them, as that to Sir John Malcolm, upon public affairs of such vast importance, namely, the displacing of judges—the insulting of others—the establishing a controlling power over the conduct of the King's justices—the renewal of the charter, and other points—a letter of a most baneful and pernicious tendency, calculated in India to bring his Majesty's courts, judges, and laws into contempt, and at home to raise a prejudice against the company and the Board of Controul itself.

The subjects in the letter were considered to be of too serious a nature to admit of being treated with levity, and the Duke of Wellington could not perceive any joke in comparing one of the judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench to a wild elephant. His grace would not admit that "*haste*" was any excuse for what had been written, nor that a public officer was justified on any grounds in writing *privately*, however confidentially, upon affairs of such moment; and, so far from the plea "*inadvertency*" being admitted as an excuse, it could only be viewed as an aggravation of the offence. Lord Ellenbourgh had nothing to attend to but the public affairs of his office. He was well paid for it, and no excuse can be admitted for the neglect.

The very circumstance of his lordship declaring that he could not now recollect what he had written but a few months before upon the character of judges and the administration of justice, is fully sufficient to warrant the presumption that it would be infinitely more congenial to the understanding of the noble lord to retire into private life, as well as beneficial to the public service to have a more efficient officer at the head of that responsible and important department. There never was a more clumsy job than it has been. The letter could alone do mischief, It might, indeed, have gratified Lord Ellenborough's vanity by showing Sir John Malcolm his vast importance and influence; but this was too pitiful and contemptible a feeling for a Minister of the Crown to indulge in. It might not have been written for such a purpose, but with a view of giving Sir John full powers to exhibit himself "as *representative of the King*;" and Sir John, by some unaccountable occurrence, in availing himself of it, has brought both himself and patron into disgrace.

The friends of Lord Ellenborough speak boldly about the *base*, the *shameful breach of confidence* in the publication of the letter. In this we agree; and we should have been glad if Mr. Bankes or Mr. Peel had condescended to state to whom the epithets they used were to apply. Mr. Bankes fully acquits Sir John Malcolm, for he says "the publication of the letter did not certainly occur in India *through* the gallant officer to whom it was written, for that gallant officer had expressed in the strongest terms his regret and pain at the occurrence!" Through whom, then, did it occur? How came Sir John to entrust so "*strictly confidential* and important a document out of his own possession? How could the letter or copy otherwise have been obtained? Has any minion of his government purloined it, or taken a copy of it? If so, what is the name? What public notice has been inflicted upon him for his "*baseness?*" Some explanation is necessary on this point for the honour of Sir John Malcolm; or otherwise, the mere expression of his "*regret and pain*" at the occurrence will not exculpate him from the suspicion of having lent himself to the publication.

We regret exceedingly to see an officer of Sir John Malcolm's long standing and distinguished services, and who most deservedly stood high in the estimation of the public as well as his employers, called upon to exculpate himself from insinuations which, however they may turn out, must, nevertheless, have a tendency to injure his future prospects and shake the confidence of his patrons.

There was a good deal of evasion on the part of Lord Ellenborough and his friends in

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[SECOND SHEET.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1830.

recognising the letter (as it appeared in our journal) as a correct copy. Lord Ellenborough, in consequence of his "*forgetfulness*" as to the "*peculiar forms of expression*, could not say whether "the copy published was a correct one *or not!*" Mr. Peel endeavoured to cast a doubt by observing that "*there were different versions of it in the Indian papers.*" It is impossible for us to know what paticular papers Mr. Peel may allude to; but we have seen most of the India newspapers of the day, and in no one that we have seen is there any other version than that published in our journal. It appeared in the Indian newspapers with Hindoostanee names and places substituted for English, We give the Indian version in juxta-position with our own, which will at once remove all doubts:—

INDIAN COPY.	BRITISH COPY.
"Ingee Tuktu, 11th Falgoon, 1235.	"*India Board Feb.* 21.
"Sir—I had not intended to write to you until I could communicate to you the opinion of the *Badshap's mouluves* upon the difference which appears to have taken place between you and the *Punchait court at Peeajpore*; but the *chokee darogahs* have just informed me that they write to you by the *ferry dingee which crosses* over today, and I am unwilling that you should not receive a *rescript* from me at the same time.	"Sir—I had not intended to write to you until I could communicate to you the opinion of the *law officers of the Crown* upon the difference which appears to have taken place between you and the *Supreme Court of Bombay*; but the *chairs* have just informed me that they wrote to you by *a vessel which sails* to-day, and I am unwilling that you should not receive a letter from me at the same time.
"I believe there is but one opinion in this *pergunnah* as to the conduct of the *punchait court*. Their law is considered bad law; but their errors in matters of law are nothing in comparison with those they have committed in the tenour of their speeches from the *roof of their budgerow*. Had *Sheikh Komra* lived I think he must have been displaced *Janputtur Ram is a bit of a sea-lawyer*, and seems to have confined himself more strictly to a legal argument. He may have been led by his erring *serang*; still there is much to censure in his conduct; and, although I think it will probably not be considered necessary to recall him, his case is by no means decided upon. I am to have some conversation upon it with the *Sirdar Kauzee* in a few days. We are so much occupied with the *Hindoo suttee* relief bill at present that we have little time for other matters, however important. To this circumstance must be atributed the delay which has occurred on the part of the *Badshah's mouluvess:* there was none in sending the case to them. In the meantime the *Badshah* has on my recommendation, made your *Goolva, Teen Cowree, the Serang Major of the Punchait budgerow*. I advised this appointment because that person appears to have shown ability and discretion during you late conflict with the *punchait Court*, because he appears to have a right view (that is our view you know) of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you.	"I believe that there is but one opinion in this *country* as to the conduct of the *Supreme Court*. Their law is considered bad law; but then errrors in matters of the law are nothing in comparison with those they have committed in the tenour of their speeches from the *bench*. Had *Sir C. Chambers* lived I think he must have been displaced. *Sir J. Grant* seems to have confined himself more strictly to a legal argument. He may have been led by his erring *chief*; still there is much to censure in his conduct, & although I think it will probably not be considered necessary to recal him, his case is by no means decided upon. I am to have some conversation upon it with the *chancellor* in a few days. We are so much occupied with *our Roman Catholic* relief bill at present that we have little time for other matters, however important. To this circumstance may be attributed the delay which has occurred on the part of the *law officers*; there was none in sending the case to them. In the mean time the *King* has, on my recommendation, made your *advocate general Mr. Dewar chief justice*. I advised this appointment because that gentleman appears to have shown ability and discretion during the late conflict with the *Supreme Court*, and because he appears to take a right view of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you.
"I thought that the puting him over *Jan Putter Ram's head* (as top sawyer) would do more to notify public opinion (mine and yours and that of a few select friends) than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action *two days* sooner than you could have any other sent from here. I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.	"I thought the puting him over *Sir J. Grant's* head would do more to notify public opinion than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action *two months* sooner than you could have any other sent from here. I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.
The *Chota Tindal* appointed in the room of *Sheikh Komra* is *Gholam Zeead Dekb* formerly of the *Astee Chokee boat*. The Sirdar Kanzee has a very good opinion of him, and, generally, I think he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manners and a man of a cultivated mind. He seems to have right notions (you twig!) of his duty, and of the law which has been so strangely misinterpreted. He will rather support *Government* than use the authority of the *Supreme Court* as a means of raising opposition. At least, if he is not all this, I have been deceived in him. He will *cross the ferry in less than two days*. He will probably *get a badge* before he *starts* and as it will not be right that the *Serang-Major* alone should not *have a badge* we must consider in what manner this can best be done by *Furwanna on Stamped paper*; but my present idea is to empower you, as *Bahudar of the Sudder Kutcherry*, to confer the honour of *badgering*, on *Teen Cowree:* this will evidently place the *bahadur* above the *Punchait court*. It will mark you out as the *Badshah's* representative. You may make the ceremony as imposing as you please, by *presenting khilats, a nuzzer, a rooee muchee on a brass plate, trays of fruit or other articles*. I have written to the *Tusweer Nuweez* office to know if the thing could be done according to precedents.	"It is as yet undecided—the *Badshahs' mouluvees* not having as yet given their opinion as to the law—whether a *Vyu Azeem* will be required. Perhaps the opinions of *those mouluvees*, and those which I may obtain of the *Sidar Kauzee* & the *Kauzeeul Kuzat*, may be sufficient to induce *Jan Putter Ram* to revise his notions of law. At any rate, no more mischief can happen, as he will be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones.
"As we may not impossibly renew the *Burra Bundobust* next year, we may take that opportunity of rectifying the expressions of the present Ayeen should they require it. Many persons think it would be inexpedient to open a discusion on *the affairs of Peeajpore, Qushystau Mullunggur*, &c. this year, if it could be avoided; but, as I tell you, no decision is yet come to.	"As we may not impossibly renew the *charter* next year, we may take that opportunity of rectifying the expressions of the *act of Parliament*, should they require it. Many persons think it would be inexpedient to open a discussion on *Indian matters* this year, if it could be avoided. But, as I tell you, no decisions is yet come to.
"You will see that there is no intention of deserting you. You have acted with much firmness and prudence. I entirely agree in the view you have expressed of the dangerous consequences which would result from the extention beyond the limits of the *Bussee* of powers claimed by the *punchrit court*. Orders have been given for expediting the *stamped purwana for the Serang Major*.	"You will see that there is no intention of deserting you. You have acted with much firmness and prudence. I entirely agree in the view you have expressed at the dangerous consequences which would result from the extention beyond the limits of the *presidency* of the powers claimed by the *Supreme Court*. Orders have been given for expediting the *patent of the chief judge*
"It is with deep regret that I have heard that the *Shah Soudagurree* and the *district* are so soon to lose your services. I could not ask you to stay an hour, to the danger of your valuable life; but I am confident you will stay *(even though you should have gone dead in the mean time)* till you have re-established the authority of the *Sudder Kutcherry* in the opinion of the *Gaut Serang* and the *Mach Weas*. I trust indeed that the unbending firmness you have displayed will have prevented much of the evil which might have been expected to flow from the conduct of the *Punchait Court*.	"It is with deep regret that I have heard that the *company* and the *country* are so soon to lose your services in India. I could not ask you to stay one hour to the danger of your valuable life but I am confident you will stay till you have re-established the authority of *Government* in the opinion of the *natives*. I trust indeed, that the unbending firmness you have displayed will have prevented much of the evil which might have been expected to flow from the conduct of the *Judges*.
"I feel satisfied that you will act with the same firmness under all circumstances, and at the same time with moderation and discretion. You may thus depend on the support of the Ingee Takin while I have the honour of presiding over it.	"I feel satisfied that you will act with the same firmness under all circumstances; and at the same time with moderation and discretion. You may thus depend upon the support of the *Board of controul*, which I have the honour of presiding over.
"(With usual compliment.)	"I have &c.
"JUHUNMENSHUHUR	(Signed)
Elchee Jau Malkool	"ELLENBOROUGH
Mout Bhadur, &c. &c.	"Sir *J. Malcolm*
"I am going to send you a very excellent new (bran and spick & span) *Sirdar Imam* whenever the present one resigns; his name is *Jan Pirkee*. The *Grand Lama* the *bonze of the Surdar Shudar*, and, indeed, all the *bonzes* I have seen are quite satisfied that *Jan Pirkee* is as fit a man as could have been selected. He will be mild & firm. He is a very good and pious man, without worldly notions and really devoted to his high calling."	*G. C. B.*"
	"I am going to send you a very excellent new *Bishop*, whenever *Dr. James* resigns—*Mr. J. M. Turner* The *Archbishop of Canterbury* the *Bishop of London*, and indeed all the *bishops* I have seen are quite satisfied that *Mr. Turner* is as fit a man as could have been selected. He will be mild and firm. He is a very good and pious man, without worldly notions and really devoted to his high calling."
	"E."

(From the Morning Journal, February 9,)

It has been hinted in certain high quarters, where the political stratagems of the Duke of Wellington are pretty well understood, that the letter addressed by Lord Ellenborough to Sir John Malcolm was a mere *ruse de guerre*, invented by the Noble Premier himself, and intended as a *blind*, as well to the president of Bombay himself, as to the higher powers in Leadenhall-street. It is alleged by those who pretend to be in the secret, that it is a manœuvre similar to that played off upon the Irish Protestants by the Premier's famous and *confidential* letter to Dr. Curtis. It is asserted to be nothing else than a trick, of which Lord Ellenborough is the scape-goat, Sir John Malcolm the medium, and the Government of India the dupes.

Although we admit that this opinion is scarcely reconcileable with that which we have already offered relative to the removal of the present head of the Board of Controul, still are free to confess there is much plausibility in it, and that it is strictly in keeping with the whole of the Premier's jesuitical, artful, and treacherous conduct. Nay, we go further, and affirm, that we believe it to be a treacherous letter. We *now* believe that Sir John Malcolm had private instructions to give it publicity—that, it saw the light through his permission—that it was published in the *Times* journal in order to put the directors off their guard, and induce them to repose more confidence in the measures of the Minister. But we go even further than this. We solemnly believe it is the disire of the Duke of Wellington to attempt that bold measure in which Mr. Fox failed, and govern India in Downing-street. The patronage of the East is worthy the ambition of a British Dictator, and we do not now entertain a doubt, but that he aims at all the power, and all the gifts, and all the influence at present enjoyed by the directors of the company.

It may be true, nevertheless: that Lord Ellenborough intends to retire. This act of rustication may be forced upon the noble lord. It is even possible that Mr. Peel may be instructed to profess very different sentiments in his speech of to-night; but, if we may judge from appearauces, it is far from being improbable that the right honourable gentleman is not in the secret, and little dreams of the restraints which will shortly be imposed upon him. His influence in the House of Commons is completely lost. He is a foundered transport for which the admiral of the Cabinet has little or no further use. Fear has paralyzed him—self-dissatisfaction has rendered him feeble, disheartened, and broken-minded. He sees the dreadful disorganization which his measures have produced, and he is conscious of the inextricable difficulties into which every new measure, and every desperate specific, are fast plunging the country. For these reasons we suspect that even Mr. Peel must speedily resign office.

This—be it known to all men—is also the opinion of the *Times*. This Treasury ally, it would appear has received a hint to prepare the way for important changes. It has apparently been instructed to warn the weeds and rubbish of office of their approaching removal, and inform the incumbrances of the Treasury that they will ere long, be paid off; for what says our contemporary only yesterday?

"The late divisions, and the course of the discussions which preceded them, would lead us to desire for an Administration, which, as a whole, we respect *a reinforcement from ranks whence it might draw both virtue and ability*; a reinforcement, moreover, which it might not be altogether unprofitable to purchase *at the price of one or two removals*. But on this point the events of a very few days may speak with sufficient eloquence to need no further persuasion!!!"

There is more meaning in this than is likely to be discovered by a hasty reading. The "reinforcement" here spoken of is expected to be taken from the whig brigade. The term is a military one, and therefore the more appropriate, representing, as it no doubt does, sentiments of the hero of Waterloo. It is plain to every close observer that, unless the whigs be won over in the House of Commons, that house is too divided against itself to stand. Mr. Peel, and Friend Goulburn, and Cousin William, and the motly and rotten *tail* of turncoat and nasty tories are not capable of leading the Lower House of Paliament. But for the generous interference of the whig faction the Ministers, on the first night, would have been in a minority. Mr. Huskisson is decidedly against them; so are Sir James MacIntosh, Mr. Brougham, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, Lord Althorp, Sir F. Burdett, and others of the highest rank and influence among the whigs. All the old tories are opposed to them; and *they* oppose with an influence which is a million times more formidable *out* of the house than it is within it. How, then can the sweepings of the tory party be expected to rule the Commons of England?

It is impossible, and, therefore, a change is inevitable. This change will have a material effect on the East India question. The "reinforcement" being taken from the whigs, the number of the enemies of the company will be increased. The power of directors will be transferred to the hands of the Duke of Wellington. The monopoly now complained of will be given to the present cabal, or rather to the supreme head of that cabal. Lord Ellenborough, of course, is nothing—Sir John Malcolm will be retained in the same honourable situation so long filled by Dr. Curtis—the "wild elephant" will be muzzled and put upon stinted rations—the judges will be fettered, as all honest judges ought to be in these righteous times—and the directors will be dismissed without a character, and probably without a pension. In short, India will be lost, left to the mercy of the magnanimous Nicholas, who, in expectation of this event, has already commenced founding an academy for the study of the oriental languages.

(From the Standard, February 10.)

The affairs of India came under the consideration of both Houses of Parliament last night. The celebrated letter of Lord Ellenborough was defended by his lordship and by Lord Melville in the upper house, and by Messrs. Peel and George Bankes in the House of Commons, on the ground that an Indian judge *ought not to be independent*; the translation of which appears to be that he ought to administer the forms of law (for in such case there can be no substance) with relation to the wishes of the executive. Such being the case there is nothing absurd in the allegory of the wild and tame elephant, for the authentic elephant being a docile creature, would seem a very good *fair ideal* of an Indian judge. Lord Coke was mistaken, be it observed, in his notion that an elephant *could not crouch*. But to be serious—if judges in india are not to be independent, what is the use of Indian judges? Would not courts martial, or a provost marshal, do the business?—and they are much cheaper. Mr. Hume ought to look to this.

A committee was appointed in the Commons to take the whole state of Indian affairs into consideration. The names of the members will be understood at Leadenhall-street as decisive of the fate of the Company's charter, if the Duke of Wellington remains in office: his Grace wants the Indian patronage.

After this was concluded, Alderman Waithman drew a very melancholy picture of the state of the country, and however absurd and ridiculous the worthy alderman generally contrives to make himself whenever he ventures to talk upon any topics which require intellect or education, it cannot be denied that his occupation and position in society make him no incompetent judge of the difficulty of retail trade, and the embarrassments of the lower orders. He is a very good authority for example when he refers to his own losses in trade, and shows thereby the fallacy in the speech from the throne, which urgued that an increase of exports was a test of prosperity. Goods, he asserted very truly, are sold and exported at an immense sacrifice. The retail traders are selling at a loss of 40 per cent. and are in general involved in destruction. His picture of their state is melancholy—

"The weight of taxation, and the improvident measures adopted with regard to trade, had reduced some of the most respectable tradesmen in the metropolis to ruin; and not a day passed over his head without receiving applications from them and their families for every kind of employment, and not unfrequently to support a petition for their being admitted into the police." [What a degradation.]

Mr. Hume, who is a free trader of course denied that the quackeries of the economists had any thing to do with the general distress, but he admitted its existence to a dreadful extent. Mr. Fyler declared that the distress in the silk trade had brought ruin upon more than half a million of human beings. In fact nobody denied it; and the only champion of the economists was Mr. P. Thomson, who, with that love for freedom of debate which has al-

ways characterised his party, threatened with the vengeance of power all who dared to commit the crime of criticizing the King's Speech. Other argument he disdained. It is the fit one for the times.

The house then went into a committee o supply, and the Marquis of Blandford, at once moved, "that no supply be granted until public grievances were taken into consideration, and redress granted." The chairman (Sir A. Grant) decided that he could not put this amendment, because it negatived the original motion. A pretty chairman? and well acquainted with the duties of his office. Of course the motion was put, in spite of this nonsensical dictum, and of the whining appea of Mr. Goulbourn, who was afraid it would not please the *public*. Patriotic man? He thought it would be better to let it stand over till Friday The Marquis's reply is worthy of being re-printed:

"Sir,—If there was any understanding that the opposition to this motion was to be reserved until Friday, I was no party to it. If honourable members do not choose to do their duty, and leave the house, it is no fault of mine. *But, sir, I will do my duty to the people of England. Here I am, and here I will remain;* if there be forty members present I will divide the house."

This conduct is worthy of the noble name which he inherits, and we hope it will find many imitators. There were but twenty-eight members in the house, and yet with that number our honest ministers would have endeavoured to smuggle through the votes for supply. The Marquis, however, defeated the trick.

EAST INDIA COMMITTEE.

We have already mentioned that the House of Commons committee upon East India affairs had last week altered their days of sitting from two days to three days each week for the better despatch of business, and also that on Thursday they entered upon the inquiry into the nature of the Canton trade, or, in plain terms, the tea-monopoly, which is the great bone of contention on the present occasion. Several witnesses are in attendance to give information on this subject, but the principal witness is Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., a member of the factory at Canton. This gentleman was examined at great length on Thursday, and he produced a number of documents to the committee. He described the manner in which the Canton trade is conducted,—namely, through the agency of Hong merchants, seven of whom are at this moment the sole medium of communication between the Company and the Chinese; that the Chinese being from their institutions an anti-commercial people, the trade if thrown open would be liable to constant interruption, and the very circumstance of such an opening would, in his opinion, cause the Chinese to raise the prices of their teas; that the better sort of black teas would not be so plentiful as at present, and that more of inferior qualities would be then manufactured.

The Company have at present the choice of every leaf of black tea sent to Canton, and are without competition. In green teas, the Americans compete to a certain extent with the Company. He gave an interesting description of the process of the manufacture, mode of inspection, &c., &c., by the agents for Europe, and likewise furnished a full documentary statement of the American trade in China, from which it appeared that that traffic had considerably diminished of late years, and when he left in December, 1828, only 12 ships from the United States had arrived during the whole of that season.

Mr. Majoribanks was decidedly of opinion, that the Americans were great losers in their dealings with the Chinese, in proof of which, he mentioned that a Mr. Thompson of Philadelphia had said before Congress, that "he had employed a capital of 800,000 dollars in China trade, six or seven ships, and had paid duties to a larger amount than any other merchant or individual in the United States; adding, that he was at that moment a bankrupt." He believed that Howqua, the principal Hong merchant, had been engaged in trade with America on his own account; but he (Howqua) had informed Mr. Marjoribanks that he had given it up as totally unprofitable.

He gave a detailed account of the circumstance of a Sicilian sailor being given up to a Chinese on a charge of murder by Americans, and that after a mock trial the poor man was executed—, a circumstance deeply disgraceful to American character, and which they attempted to palliate by saying that the sailor, not being a citizen of the United States, they did not think proper to interfere to protect him.

That the principal American agent was so disgusted at the above as to resign his situation; that the American character, and indeed foreigners generally, had been greatly lowered in the estimation of the Chinese by the above circumstance. That there had been some interruption to the trade, some caused by the Chinese, and some by the Company. In 1814 a combination was entered into by some of the merchants in order to form a *co-hong*, which by the firmness of the Company was prevented.

That the Company were the only party allowed by the Chinese Government to address authorities in the Chinese language; indeed, the East India Company were the only power acknowledged by the Chinese authorities.

That in the year 1820 a Chinese was killed on board a country ship, and that the Mandarine came on board the English ship to inquire respecting it; that fortunately, as it would appear, a butcher on board one of the ships had that day committed suicide, and the Mandarins, considering it a sure sign that he was the murderer, went away satisfied, and no more was heard respecting this circumstance.

That some of the members of the East India factory were conversant with the Chinese language, and spoke it fluently. That Dr. Morrison spoke it as well as he did English, and so desirous were the East India Company to diffuse a knowledge of the native tongue, that they had already expended 12,000*l.* upon the Doctor's dictionary, which was popularly used by the Javanese in their country, the characters being the same, although the language was different. The highest praises were bestowed upon the services of Dr. Morrison, as a good enthusiastic indefatigable man; that the purposes of his mission to China had failed: he was greatly respected by all who knew him.

That Chinese of high rank often visited the Company's factory, and that there had been occasion when the Company's agents had personally visited the Viceroy, on which occasion it was a rule never to speak on business, such an allusion was considered highly indecorous by the Chinese in their visits of ceremony. That the son of the Viceroy had been entertained on board one of the ships. That the amount of the tonnage of the East India Company, and the country trade, was nearly equal. For some years the Company's had, however, greatly predominated.

That the country trade was principally in opium to the amount of 14,000,000 dollars, and there was, besides, a great illicit trade in that poison.

Mr. Marjoribanks gave a very detailed account of the manner in which woolens were disposed of to the Chinese, who, upon the faith of the East India Company's seal, sent the bales unopened to the remotest parts of China, which would, he thought, cease to be the case were the trade thrown open, as then inspections, frauds, &c., would creep in.

That the principal article of imports of the Company into China were from India, and that the Company, in their English consignments to China, had considered more the interests of English manufacturers than their own, often sustaining considerable losses; and that the China merchants assured the Company that they were not gainers by their transactions.

He entered into long details upon the general mode of transacting business in China, tending to show the apparently insurmountable difficulties there were in the way of free trade.

This is the substance of the evidence already given before the committee upon the Canton trade. A considerable number of witnesses remain to be examined upon this point alone.—*The Times, Feb. 22,*

THE TIMES.—Feb. 9.

The town was extremely astonished, and even terrified, yesterday and the evening before, by the news of the sudden death—that is, of the self-murder—of Lord GRAVES, one of the Lord of HIS MAJESTY'S Bedchamber; and this morning we present (such as we have been able to obtain) a report of what we are sorry to say we cannot call the Coroner's Inquest. We have indeed no hesitation in declaring, that the publication which we now present to our readers (and we are unable to procure a better) contains no satisfactory account whatever of the death of Lord GRAVES, or the causes which led to it. And if a Coroner's jury have been induced to make any declaration whatever on the state of his Lordship's mind, upon the evidence which it has been thought proper now to put before the public, they have acted rashly and erroneously.

On Saturday his Lordship attended his duty as Commissioner of Excise, and dined out in the evening with Sir GEORGE MURRAY: he breakfasted late on Sunday, but was cheerful and was to have dined out again on that day when, in the short interval between three o'clock and the hour of dressing for dinner *he first despatched a letter to Lady* GRAVES (at Hampton-court we believe) by one of the coaches, and then, if he be the author of his own destruction, perpetrated the fatal act. Is it possible that a jury can have been induced to pass a verdict upon that act, without having inquired into the state of the alleged perpetrator's mind on the Saturday, from his brother commissioners with whom he transacted business? Is it possible that they can have found their verdict, without demanding a sight of that letter which he wrote to Lady GRAVES on the very instant preceding his death? Is it possible that they can have failed of requiring Lady GRAVES to be summoned, that she might give a description of the feelings of her husband and the causes which produced his irritation? And who, we ask, are the people examined, according to the published account? One servant, and the man at whose house the deceased lodged, and one physician. The two former contradict each other in the evidence put forth, and the latter never attended his patient till last Thursday! Is it thus that a British nobleman can be passed out of life into eternity, and receive his passport for Christian interment? We say that his Lordship ought not to be buried on such evidence—the Coroner ought not to have granted his warrant for the purpose. The causes of the murdered man's death must be further inquired into!

And then let the nation look at the time at which this inquest is held. His Lordship was destroyed after sun-set on Sunday night ("there were two" lighted candles standing on his Lordship's dressing "table,"—Servant's evidence), and the jury met before sun-rise on the Monday morning! At a quarter before eight the inquisition began. The notice, therefore, required by law to be given to the Coroner of the death, the issuing of the Coroner's precept to the constable, and the summonses by the constable, must all have taken place by night—in the darkness of the very night on which the deceased breathed his last! The jury must have been called out of bed to receive the summonses, and groped about ere day broke for the dress which they had quitted the night before! Is this usual, we ask? Is it decent? Does not nature revolt at it? We again say, then, that a fresh inquisition must be held.

It is impossible not to connect this fearful act with a rumour which has been for some time in circulation; and to recall the public attention, however painfully, to another suicide,—an inexplicable and mysterious suicide,—with which a name that has been so often mentioned of late was also connected.

We require to know who were the jury that came to this rapid decision,—their names, and occupations.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE in High Life.

Yesterday morning, at a quarter before eight o'clock, a highly respectable jury assembled at the Masons' Arms, Maddox-street, Hanover-square, and was empanelled by Mr. Gell, coroner for the city of Westminster, to inquire touching the death of the Right Hon. Thomas North, Lord Graves, aged 54, which was occasioned in the melancholy manner detailed in the following evidence:—

In consequence of the unusually early hour at which the inquest was held, no reporters were in attendance; but we have obtained a report of the facts given in evidence from a gentleman who was present, and on whose authority we can rely. The jury proceeded to view the body, which lay at his Lordship's house, No. 15, Hanover-street, Hanover-square. It presented a most horrible appearance, the throat being cut from ear to ear; in fact, the head was all but severed from the body. The floor of the room on which the deceased lay was deluged with blood, as well as a large dressing-glass, standing on the table. Near his Lordship lay two razors, also stained with blood. On the return of the jury the following evidence was adduced:—

John Spry sworn.—I am travelling servant to the deceased, with whom I have lived for the last four years and eight months. The deceased has not been afflicted with bodily complaint to my knowledge during the last six months. About a year ago his Lordship was laid up for a considerable time with rheumatism and rheumatic fever. On Saturday last, the 6th instant, his Lordship was as well as usual, and attended to business in his office at the Board of Excise, of which Board he is one of the Commissioners. He returned home between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and went out to dinner at the house of Sir George Murray, No. 5, Belgrave-square, Pimlico. About 11 o'clock his Lordship returned home, and very soon after retired to rest. Before doing so he took some medicine, prescribed by his medical attendant, and appeared in his usual health and spirit. I remained by his Lordship's bedside until nearly two o'clock on Sunday morning. I have done so for nearly twelve months past, in obedience to his Lordship's wish, who, for some reasons which I do not know, disliked being left alone. I first did so when his Lordship became a cripple from rheumatism, of which complaint his Lordship has been recovering ever since May last: he has had the use of his limbs since September last. I usually stayed in his Lordship's bedroom until he fell asleep. On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, I went into his Lordship's bed-room, and found him asleep; I entered the room again in half an hour afterwards, and his Lordship was still asleep. Some time after I went up again, I cannot say whether his Lordship had rung his bell or not: his Lordship was then out of bed and beginning to dress himself. Nothing particular then took place. His Lordship took breakfast about half-past twelve o'clock. Sir James Anderson, who was his Lordship's daily medical attendant, then called. Sir James remained with his Lordship perhaps nearly an hour. When Sir James left, I went out to get some medicine which he had prescribed for his Lordship, with which I returned about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon. I then asked his Lordship for a parcel, which his Lordship had told me that morning to send to Lady Graves, who resides at Hampton-court. The parcel was a very small one, and contained a letter from Lord Graves to her Ladyship. I took the parcel to a coach-office in Piccadilly at half-past four o'clock, and had it booked and entered. I then returned and took out his Lordship's linen and clothes for him to dress for dinner. I then asked his Lordship when I should order a hackney-coach, as his Lordship had engaged to dine on Sunday with the Marquis of Anglesey at Uxbridge-house. It was about half-past five o'clock when I spoke to his Lordship, who directed me to order the coach to be at the door by a quarter before seven o'clock. I ordered the coach as his Lordship directed. After doing so, I went up with his Lordship's shoes (which I had cleaned) into his bed-room. The door was shut, but not locked. I entered the bed-room, and did not see his Lordship. I saw, however, the looking-glass on his Lordship's dressing-table in a gore of blood. There were two lighted candles standing on the dressing table in front of the looking-glass. I was most dreadfully alarmed, and instantly retreated to call for assistance. The servant of Mr. Henry Wombwell, a gentleman residing in the same house, came directly, and we both looked into the room, his Lordship's bedroom, and there saw Lord Graves lying on the floor close underneath the dressing table. We both retreated in dreadful alarm to call other assistance. I instantly ran to Sir James Anderson, who immediately came, and I accompanied him into his deceased Lordship's bed-room. There were at this time other persons in the bed-room; Mr. Wombwell's servant was there, and two medical gentlemen. Lord Graves appeared to me then to be quite dead. On the dressing-table lay two razors open, both of [redacted] stained with blood. I have no do[redacted] ship committed the dreadful act [redacted] the last month his Lordship appeared [redacted] be unusually depressed in his spirits, wh[redacted] in general lively. I have particularly [redacted] this of late, during the last one or two [redacted] I have no doubt his Lordship cut his own throat in a fit of sudden delirium. (Here witness was violently affected.) I cannot upon my oath take upon myself to swear what was the cause of the melancholy that latterly afflicted his Lordship.

Sir James Anderson, M. D., of Dublin, sworn.—I am a physician, and at present on a professional visit to the Marquis of Anglesey, at Uxbridge-house. On Thursday last, the 4th inst., the deceased (Lord Graves) sent for me. I had not attended him before. His Lordship complained of a bad state of his bodily health. It appeared to me his Lordship's mind wss greatly depressed; his system also was considerably disturbed, arising, in my opinion, both from bodily and mental disease. In a fit of excitement or delirium, arising from these causes, I have no doubt his Lordship destroyed himself.

The Coroner.—Have you observed any indications of insanity in the deceased previous to the commission of this deplorable act?

Sir James Anderson.—Nothing beyond mental affliction; but it is not an uncommon thing for persons affected with mental derangement, and even excited to the degree to which his deceased Lordship was, to be sufficiently sound in mind to do a rational act at one moment, and in the next to be so lost as to commit suicide, particularly when the instrument of self-destruction is within his reach.

Charles Renard sworn.—The deceased, Lord Graves, has lodged at my house since the 1st January last. I have known his Lordship for the last 30 years. I have observed that his lordship has laboured under depression of spirits, and has been very abstracted, ever since he last came to reside with me. I had not seen his lordship for six months before the 1st of January last; but when I saw him then, he did not labour under any lowness of spirits, but, on the contrary, was very jocular in his manner and language, and did not appear to me to labour under any bodily infirmity. I have no doubt that his lordship destroyed himself in a sudden fit of despondency.

The Coroner recapitulated the main facts of the evidence, after which the jury without hesitation returned a verdict, "that the deceased, Lord Graves, died by a wound inflicted by himsels on his throat in a sudden fit of delirium."

NOTES on the PROCEEDINGS in PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded.)

The Premier supplied some curious facts respecting the currency. If we may believe him, the circulation is greater at present, than when it was at its *maximum* under the Bank Restriction Act. He gives the following statement of its amount at the two periods, the latter of which is the present year, and former must be 1813 or 1814.

	1814.	1830.
Bank of England Notes ..	£30,000 000	£19,900,000
Country Bank paper	23,000,000	9,200,000
Gold	4,000,000	28,000,000
Silver	7,000,000	8,000,000
	£64,000,000	£65,100,000

Now admitting that 28 millions of gold are in circulation, which we greatly doubt, we must remember that the amount of the currency should be in proportion of the number of the transactions which are conducted by its instrumentality. This we directly know, but we are pretty sure that it must keep pace with the growth of the population. Now the number of inhabitants in England and Scotland, which was 12,950,000 in 1814, must now be about 16,450,000 or 27 per cent. greater. It follows, that if our internal trade has advanced *pari passu* with our population, the currency instead of £65,000,000 should amount to £81,000,000. Thus £16,000,000 are wanting to put us on a level with taxpayers of 1814. Besides there is a mighty difference between paper and gold in the tendency to escape from circulation. Our bank note neither drop into the Jeweller's crucible, nor glide off in the traveller or foreigner's pocket, while our gold coin disappears in both ways: and therefore the actual must always be much under the estimated amount of the circulation. Perhaps the calculation refers only to England, but this makes no difference in the conclusion.

There is no individual in either House who speaks on all occasions more like a true hearted English gentleman than Lord Holland; and it gave us much pleasure to find that his sentiments with regard to Turkey, exactly coincided with those which we have always maintained in this Journal. Speaking of that "ancient ally," of ours, he said, "He should not have regretted the fall of an odious and disgusting despotism, which had done so much mischief to mankind. *As a citizen of the world, he was sorry that the Russians had not taken Constantinople.*" The Cosmopolite feeling, the love of mankind, we regard as an element in every truly great character. We may love our country much, and yet love mankind more. In narrow and superficial minds a blind attachment to the spot on which you were born, the institutions under which you have lived, be they good or bad, engrosses feelings, and leaves no room for a generous and enlarged philanthropy. In this gross and undistinguishing patriotism political abuses of all kinds find shelter and protection, and nine-tenths of the existing national antipathies have their origin,—antipathies which divide the human race into sects and parties, like bears, and wolves, all reckoning it a virtue to tear and worry one another.

Mr. Western declared that the distress of the country had been increasing for fourteen years, and "that the people were in a state of misery never paralleled." If they did not do something to meet the threatened evil, he feared "it would lead to a convulsion greater than any that had ever been known."

Mr. Waithman asserted that property had been depreciated not less than *forty per cent.* The country, he said, was standing on the verge of a precipice; Ministers had but one alternative, "to drag up prices to the level of taxation, or to drag down taxation to the level of prices."

Alderman Thompson, read a letter from one of his constituents, stating, that the goods in which he dealt had fallen 35 or 40 per cent. The

manufacturer were paying their men in their own notes or in goods; they had commenced chandler, and were paying their servants in clothes and provisions instead of money.

Mr, Huskisson said, he was not one of those who despaired of seeing the country restored to a state of prosperity, "but from all the information he possessed, he felt satisfied that there now existed that degree of pressure on the productive classes generally, which, were it to be permanent or long continued, would be incompatible with their existence." He maintained that there could be no deficiency in the currency, when money was more abundant in the metropolis than at any former period—a very questionable proposition, when stated without qualification.

Mr. Peel alluded with great satisfaction to the American President's friendly language towards Britain, and said that he gladly took the opportunity of re-echoing General Jackson's sentiments In answer to some gentlemen who attributed all our distress to the defects of our representative system, he said that "unfortunately" for the supporters of this hypothesis, *the same distress existed in America* where the representation was based on universal suffrage. Now, "unfortunately" for Mr. Peel, the only persons suffering or complaining in the United States, are the manufacturers—a class not comprising the fiftieth part of the nation, and consisting in no small degree of speculators who erected extensive works on the faith, that the Tarif was to produce a sudden and great rise of prices. They have been disappointed, exactly as the miscellaneous crowds were, who rushed into the business of distillation here in 1824-5-6, in the hope of realising fortunes. The *same distress*, truly! Why, there is more misery in Lancashire, alone, than in all the American Republic. Let Mr. Peel reflect for a moment, whether the following sentence, which stands at the top of General Jackson's Message, could be decently incorporated with our King's speech. "The task devolves upon me, to present to you as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign states, and twelve millions of *happy people*, a view of our affairs, &c." Would not such language in his Majesty's speech be regarded as cruel derision!

A smart debate took place on Friday on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's letter, which appeared in our journal on Wednesday the 27th, and in the London Times, of Thursday the 28th ult. No one defended the letter; and Mr. Peel, sensible how much it compromised the government if viewed seriously, endeavoured to give it the character of a bad joke, or careless piece of drollery. The implied censure was sufficiently severe. It is no joke to Sir J. Grant, however, that he is to be recalled for the error of not squaring his legal doctrines by the notions of the Governor!

Lord Palmerston severely arraigned Ministers for an act which it is impossible to condemn too strongly. The Spanish expedition against Mexico was preparing in Cuba for several years. To prevent the attack by anticipation, the Mexicans projected a descent on that island; but our Government, which allowed Spain to mature her preparations, and left the sea open to her for the purposed invasion, would not permit the Mexicans to fit out an expedition against Cuba. This was in effect making ourselves allies with Spain in her vindictive and absurd proceedings. Mr. Peel admitted the fact, and left it unexplained, farther than by alluding obscurely to some British interests, which bound us to act in this partial manner.

The Marquis of Blandford proposed as an amendment, on Friday night, some strong resolutions in favour of Parliamentray Reform. He was seconded by Mr. O'Connell, and though urged to withdraw them till a fitter season, foolishly pressed them to a vote, and found only 10 supporters.

The mixture of parties in the vote in the house of Commons, on Thursday, was most singular. The Address was supported by Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Howick, Mr. Hume, Mr. Marshall, Sir H. Parnell, Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. M. A. Taylor, and other well-known members of the old opposition; and in support of the amendment, were mingled such *steady Whigs* as Mr. Brougham, Sir F. Burdett, Sir J. Mackintosh, Aldermen Wood and Waithman, Dr. Lushington, Mr Baring; such *High Tories* as the two Bankes, H. and W., the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. Atwood, Mr. Duncombe, Mr Sadler, Sir C. Wetherell; and several *moderate Tories*, headed by Messrs Huskisson and Grant, and Lord Palmerston.—*The Scotsman, Feb.* 10.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE.—Feb. 11.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Edward Birkett Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomson, who retires.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant Henry Penleaze to be Captain by purchase, vice Stamer, who retires; Cornet George Wynell Mayow to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Penleaze; Cornet Thomas Smith Pix, from half-pay Cape Corps (Cavalry), to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Mayow.

6th Regiment of Dragoons.—Captian Edmund Meysey Wigley Greswolde to be Major by purchase vice Warrand, who retires; Lieutenant, Henry Fowler Mackay to be Captain, by purchase vice Greswolde; Cornet Hon. Henry Cole, to be Lieutenant, vice Mackay; William Scott, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cole.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Edward Frederick Cherry, Gent., to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Ganley, deceased.

16th Light Dragoons.—George Crofton, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Blacklocke, who retires.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards.—Major and Colonel John George Woodford to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Hon. Horatio George Powis Townshend who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D'Oyly to be Major, with the rank of Colonel by purchase, vice Woodford; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Robert Ferguson, from the half-pay, to be Captain of a Company, paying in the difference, vice D'Oyly.

1st Regiment of Foot—Assistant-Surgeon Samuel Dickson, from the 30th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice M'Andrew, promoted in the 14th Foot.

9th Foot.—Lieutenant William Jackson, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wells, who exchanges.

23d Foot,—Lord Henry Beauclerk to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lawrence, promoted.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant George Kirkaldy, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Grant, promoted.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant Samuel Wells, from the 9th Foot. to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, who exchanges.

32d Foot.—Ensign Robert Campbell, from the 17th Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Payne, deceased.

34th Foot.—Captain Henry Deeds, 52d Foot, to be Captain, vice Considine, who exchanges.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant John Edward Codd, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Lowther, who retires.

52d Foot.—Captain William Considine, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice Deeds, who exchanges.

57th Foot.---Ensign John Butler, from half-pay 97th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Graham, appointed to the 59th Foot.

59th Foot---Ensign Augustus Hartford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lukis, appointed Paymaster of the 3d Foot; Ensign Henry Hope Graham, from the 57th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hartford.

82d Foot.---Lieutenant Colin Buchanan, from half-pay Royal York Rangers, to be Lieutenant, vice Kirkaldy, appointed to the 24th Foot.

75th Foot.—Ensign William John Saunders to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davison, who retires; Ensign and Adjutant Henry Boys, to have the rank of Lieutenant: William Robert Haliday, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Saunders.

81st Foot.—Charles Humfrey, gent,, to be Ensign, by purchase, vive Symons, who retire.

82d Foot.—Ensign Thomas Ormsby, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rollo, who retires; Henry Dundas Drummoud, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ormsby.

3d West India Regiment.—Lieutenant William Edward Stanley, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Buchanan, whose appointment has not taken place.

Unattached.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Johnstone Lawrence, from the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Assistant-Surgeon Percy Fiztpatrick, from half-pay 51st Foot, to the 24th Foot, stated to have taken place on the 10th of December last, has not taken place.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.— Feb. 9

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Captain Robert Frank Romer to be Captain vice Taylor, deceased; Captain Robert Clark, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Romer; First Lieutenant John Trotter to be Second Captain, vice Weston, who returns to unattached half-pay; Second Lieutenant Patrick Scott Campbell to be First Lieutenant vice Trotter.

WAR-OFFICE.— Feb. 25.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Ensign Thomas Todd, from the 72d Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Grant, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Richard Harcourt Symons, from half-pay 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, paying the difference.

6th Foot.—Hospital-Assistant John Murtagh, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Campbell, deceased.

7th Foot.—Lieutenant William T. Morshead, to be Captain by purchase, vice Gage, who, retires; Ensign George Greenville Glover, from the 82d Foot, to be Lieutenant, purchase vice, Morshead.

17th Foot,—John Erskine, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Campbell, appointed to the 32d Foot.

30th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet James T. Airy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cochrane, whose appointment has not taken place.

39th Foot.—Ensign John Lewis Corrigan, from half-pay 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Willock, whose appointment has not taken place.

46th Foot—Lieutenant John Henry French, to be Captain without purchase, vice Otway deceased.

48th Foot.—Captain Algernon Greville, from the half-pay of the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain, paying the difference, vice Forthergill, appointed to the 50th Foot.

50th Foot.—To be Captains.—Captain William Fothergill, from the 48th vice Peter Powell, who retires upon half-pay 2d West India Regiment; Captain Henry des Vœux from half-pay, vice John Foy, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

55th Foot,—Captain Christopher Thomas Bird, from the half-pay, to be Captain, Robert Ficklin, who exchanges, receiving the defference.

66th Foot.—Ensign Thomas, George Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cerr, who retires; John Parker, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vich Armstrong.

72th Foot,—Sandiland Fisher, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Todd, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

75th Foot.—Lieutenant, James John Graham, by purchase, vice Daniell who retires; Ensign Alexander Jardine, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Graham, John Ryle, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jardine.

82d Foot.—James Brash, gent., to be purchase. vice Glover, promoted in the 7th Foot,

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign Frederick B. Russel, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tuoreau, deceased; Samuel Godson, gent. to be Ensign, vice Russeli.

Unattached.—Lieutenant Lord Charles Wellesley, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be Captain of Infantry, by purchase,.

Brevet.—The under-maned Cadets of the Hon the East India Company's Service to have temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Paisley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and mining:—

Gentlemen Cadet William Douglas; Gentleman Cadet William Stephen Jacob: Gentleman Cadet Lawrence Hill; Gentleman Cadet Henry Siddons; Gentleman Cadet William Henry Horsley; Gentleman Cadet Charles William Tremenhere; Gentleman Cadet Francis Wemyss.

Garrisons.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Hutchison, to be Governor of Carrickfergus, vice Genesal Moncrieff, deceased.

Memorandum.—Captain Alexander Jones, upon half-pay 6th Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his unattached commission.

OFFICE OF ORNANCE.— Feb. 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major David Story, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Durnford, deceased; Second Captpin Richard Carr Molesworth, to be Captain, vice Story; Captain William Furneaux, from unattached half-pay, Second Captain vice Molesworth.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—First Lieutenant Richard John Vicars, to be Second Captain, vice Cooper, retired; Second Lieutenant Edward Aldrich, to be First Lieutenant, vice Vicars, promoted.

LONDON GAZETTE,—Feb. 16.

(Lord Chamberlain's Office.—Feb, 15.)

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Cecil Forester, one of the Grooms of His Majesty's Bedchamber. in the room of the Hon. Major Gen. King

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following is an extract of a letter which has been kindly put in our hands:—

"I will admit that an 'equitable adjustment,' if practicable upon 'equitable' and honest principles, might be desirable. But the only 'adjustment' I can contemplate, that would not be iniquitous, would be a property-tax, embracing every species of property—land, funded property, valuable leases, jewels, pictures, goods and chattels of every description. This was the plan of my late excellent and able friend and honest politician, David Ricardo; but, as I repeatedly observed to him, there appears to be one little difficulty in accomplishing it,—namely, its utter impracticability; for, in addition to other difficulties, I believe it would not be attempted without instantly producing insurrection and the subversion of all constituted and legal authority from one end of the country to the other. So much for 'equitable adjustment, which, however, means with many who recommend it, (though they do not own this meaning,) the plunder of one class of the community for the benefit of the other.

"There is another nostrum—urged by Mr Western and others,—namely, debasing the quality, or raising the nominal value, of our money, which in other words would be, enacting by law that a 'sovereign should pass for 25*s.* or 30*s.*, or for any other sum which folly or roguery might suggest. The first and immediate effect of this dishonest and barbarous expedient (practised by our Edwards and Henrys, and recently, I believe, in that enlightened country called Turkey,) would be, to enable all debtors to cheat their creditors, exactly in proportion to the advance in the nominal value of the 'sovereign.' All tenants, too, who hold leases, would in the same degree be enabled to defraud their landlords. But the classes of the community who do not come within the description of debtors, creditors, landlords, and tenants, would experience no relief from such a measure, nor be in any way affected by it, except by a participation in the universal confusion and intricacies resulting from the derangement of the relative value of all exchangeable property. The landlord, upon granting a lease, would no doubt get a higher nominal rent; but that increased rent would not enable him to obtain a greater quantity of the necessaries and luxuries of life than he can command at present: there would soon, too, be established two prices for all commodities, the one founded upon our present, the other upon the new nominal value of our currency.

"I must add a word with reference to those who appear to be the most clamorous for the adoption of the expedients to which I have adverted. I mean the class called 'country gentlemen,' who profess to represent in Parliament the landed interest. Surely they are the very last who have a right to complain of evils produced by a system and by a course of measures, which they, more than any other class in the community, created, and during a series of years supported by their votes and opinions in and out of Parliament. It was by their votes in Parliament that Mr. Pitt and succeeding ministers adopted in 1797, and obstinately maintained till the year 1819. the fatal measure of the Bank Restriction Act, and prosecuted the war with a profusion and extravagance that is without example in the history of nations, and which has been the chief, if not the sole cause, of the pressure and evils of which they now so loudly complain. It was the country gentlemen who supported and encouraged Ministers in all those operations which produced the mass of national debt that is now so severely left by all classes; and, after having been the main cause of it's creation, they are now foremost in clamouring against the payment of it. Has it never occurred to these gentlemen that the title of the public creditor rests precisely upon the same foundation as the title by which they hold their landed estates—namely, the law of the land? that the spoliation of the fundholder would be just as iniquitous and illegal as that of the proprietors of the land? and that the robbery of the one class might, and probably would, immediately lead to the robbery of the other? If plunder is once admitted as a principle, can these wise gentlemen limit its operation, and foresee where it will stop?

"But I hope and believe the Duke of Wellington is long-sighted enough to be aware of the fallacies, frauds, and fooleries of these nostrums, and that he will have firmness and patriotism enough to resist all the importunites of those who, from ignorance or dishonesty, may be urging him to adopt them."

THE WEATHER.

The severity of the weather has caused considerable delay in the arrival of the London and other mails. On Tuesday night they were several hours after their time, the London mail being brought in by six horses. The Wednesday's mails were only enabled to get as far as Chard the roads from thence to Yarcombe, a distance of six miles, being literally choked with snow. The bags were forwarded per chaise, but not until persons could be despatched to clear the roads, occasioning a delay of 17 hours, and they only arrived here at a quarter before 11 on Thursday morning. On reaching Andover on Thursday (a distance of 65 miles from London), they found the Subscription, Defiance, and a number of other coaches, had "hove to," and passengers retired to the inn, until a passage, either by natural or artificial means, should be explored. The mail, however, proceeded, six men accompanying it, to clear a passage, and reached Exeter at 12 o'clock on thursday night; from thence it was brought on by a chaise and four, and arrived here at a quarter before nine yesterday morning. On one occasion they were obliged to make gaps in the hedges, and cut across the country, the snow being level with the hedges.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

The frost, which continued very severe until Wednesday evening, was succeeded here by a thaw on Thursday morning, which has continued since. On Wednesday night we had a fall of snow, but to no great depth; and yesterday morning, from three till seven, was one of the stormiest we have had this winter; the wind at one time blew a perfect hurricane. On Stainmore the snow is very deep. The Manchester mail has been about an hour behind its time each morning; and the mail from Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, had been delayed upwards of an hour upon the road, by the snow. Many of the canals and navigable rivers in the interior are frozen up.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Since our last the weather has been colder than we remember at this season. On Wednesday there was a heavy fall of snow. The London mail, which is due at a little after six a. m., did not arive yesterday until half-past ten, and this morniug, until after eight o'clock. There has been a change to-day (Saturday), which has given us wet weather and miry streets.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The late heavy fall of snow has very considerably retarded the progress of the western coaches to and from this town. The Bristol mail, which ought to have arrived at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, came in at half-past eight in the evening; and the mail from the same place, which should have arrived at seven on the Friday morning, came in at half-past nine on Saturday morning. Between Warminster and Salisbury the now was so deep that 3 or 400 men were employed in cutting a passage for coaches. The Southampton coach, which generally reaches Portsmouth about eight or nine in the evening, did not arrive till twelve o'clock on Wednesday night.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

Owing to a very heavy fall of snow between Dorchester and Exeter, the London mail, which should have reached Truro at half-past five o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning, did not arrive until half-past five o'clock in the evening, being 12 hours beyond the usual time. The state of the roads in this neighbourhood, from a succession of rain and frost, is very hazardous.—*West Briton.*

In consequence of the heavy fall of snow, the London mails did not reach this city on Wednesday last until nearly five hours after the usual time; and on Thursday they did not arrive until the evening! The different coaches, we understand, had proceeded as far as Beckhampton, about seven miles on this side of Harlborough, but between that place and Cherhill, where the road descends into a valley, the snow had accumulated to such a vast depth, that it was found absolutely necessary to halt. An attempt was made to forward the mail-bags by a person on horseback, but this was also found to be impracticable. Upwards of a hundred persons, we are informed, were employed in clearing away the snow, and at length, after a delay of several hours, the coachmen were enabled to proceed. The mail and one or two other coaches were upset in more than one instance but fortunately without any serious result. The White Hart coach left Bath on Thursday morning for London, but, after proceeding as far as Devizes, found it absolutely necessary to return. Thursday the snow upon Mendip in many places was from 16 to 20 feet deep. Upwards of 20 waggons and carts were completely blocked up near Oakhill, and so covered with the snow that only a little of the top of one of the waggons was visible—*Bath Jounrnal.*

The heavy snow which fell last week has caused the mail and stage-coaches to arrive in this town several hours after their usual time for several days past. We were apprehensive that the thaw which ensued on Thursday would have occasioned serious floods in the low lands, but we are happy to say that we have not heard of any inconvenience having occurred on this account. We had another fall of snow on Saturday morning, but it was not by any means so heavy as that which fell in the preceding part of the week, the London mail not having been detained above three hours, and the mail from Exeter only one hour and a half after the usual time.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

We continue to be favoured with peculiarly mild winter weather, while our brethren of the south are complaining of its severity, and the people of the continent drawing upon the memory of that wisest of sages, "the oldest inhabitant," to fix a period when its parallel could be found for unmitigated rigour. On Tuesday we had a partial fall of snow, but a thaw followed, and the air is again mild, with the prospect of continuing so.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The thaw which prevailed at the time of our going to press last week, was only of short duration, and on Sunday an unusually hard frost set in, which continued for two or three days. On Monday night the themometer was as low as 16 degrees below the freezing point; and on Wednesday we experienced a violent storm of snow, with a strong wind from the north-east, which has been productive of great havoc on the coast, and it is apprehended the damage will be of much more fearful extent, as a great number of ships were known to be off at the time. The roads have been very much impeded and the coaches, particularly from the south and west, have been detained many hours behind their regular time. On Thursday a thaw commenced, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

The Glocester mail, which should have reached Henley on Thursday morning, did not arrive at all. The guard (who had come alternately on horse and in a chaise from Cheltenham to Oxford) arrived by the Town mail, which returned again to London, after exchanging bags at Oxford about half-past six; the road between Burford and Cheltenham was quite

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impassable from the immense drifts of snow and at Andoversford, upwards of fifty men were employed a very considerable time in making him even a road on horseback. The Glocester mail of Friday morning did not arrive; the bags were brought in a chaise and four, which arrived at Hanley about half-past seven, (it being impossible to get a coach of any description between Oxford and Cheltenham.) The Henley bags of Thursday morning for London, Maidenhead, Bolnbrook, and Hounslow, were forwarded with a messenger by Dixon's Henley coach, and the letters delivered in town in the afternoon those on Friday morning were forwarded by the Stround mail, which reached Henley at half-past five.—*Reading Mercury.*

A commercial gentleman, Mr. Holmes, traveling in his gig from Wallingford to Henley, was engulfed in a drift of snow about twelve feet deep; fortunately a man at a farmhouse near had been observing the gentleman, and getting assistance, released him after four hours' exertion. —*Reading Mercury.*

A waggon with fifteen horses was upwards of four hours ascending Rose-hill, near Henley, though little above half-a-mile in length.—*Reading Mercury.--Times, Jan.* 26.

Trial of EMOND for the Murder of Mrs. Franks and her daughter.

On Monday the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, proceeded to the trial of this ruffian, whose atrocious crimes have excited so deep an interest throughout the country. The anxiety to gain admission to the court-room was even greater than on the memorable trial of Burke. At a quarter to ten the prisoner was brought into court by two police officers. He looked very composed, and on the whole his general appearance has certainly nothing in it to indicate a ferocious character. The following evidence was adduced:—

Marian Inglis, or Monfriese, or Moncrieff, residing at the abbey of Haddington, knew the late Mrs. Franks, widow. Her daughter, Madeline, lived with her, but no one else. Was in the habit of seeing her frequently. The house in which they lived was in a garden, a little to the east of the village, and detached from the other houses. The rooms they inhabited were all on the ground floor. Recollects hearing on a Wednesday morning of Mrs. Franks being found dead. Had seen her on the Sunday night before in witness's own house. About breakfast time on the Wednesday witness heard an alarm, and went to the garden, where she found her daughter and Margaret Anderson taking the dead body of Mrs. Franks out of the pig-stye, which is near the garden door. There was a loose striped wrapper over the body, and a flannel petticoat. Mr. Hughson and James Storrie were in the house before witness saw Madeline lying dead on the floor of the west room. She had on a black bombazet frock, flannel petticoat, and stockings, one full drawn and the other only half. The body of Madeline was partly covered with the carpet—the head and breast. Shortly before, perhaps a week, Mrs. Franks told witness that she had sent some of her things to North Berwick; that on going there she found her boxes opened; that she accused Emond of opening them; and he said it was perhaps her own sister. She said she would not believe that; and there was very sore contention about this. On the Monday following, which was the Monday before Gifford fair, very hot words took place between Mrs. Franks and Emond, because she had heard him on the Sunday morning accusing her (Mrs. Franks) to his own wife, which made her angry, and led to the sore contention she had already spoken of.

John Lloyd, superintendent of police at Haddington, heard of a murder at the abbey on the 28th of October. Went to the place with Gillies, Birrell arrived at the same time. By the time witness arrived the body of Mrs. Franks had been removed to the house. Found the body of Madeline in the westmost room; the feet were close to the bed. The blood on the floor was covered by the carpet. Footsteps were in the room; not of a naked foot, but of persons having on shoes. They were in different parts of the room, but chiefly about the body of Madeline, and they were quite dry. The floor is of wood. There was a day-clock in the room, which was going. The shutters of the room were shut. Witness opened them. The room was in confussion, and the articles in the drawers had been pulled out. The drawers appeared as if they had been broken out. There was a secret place in them, which was open. Witness went to the southmost room, two of the panes of the window of which were broken. The shutters could not have been opened from the outside; they had been opened by some one who must have taken out the pin which held them. Some flower-pots were underneath the east window, and some were on the floor in the room. These last were broken. Saw some fragments of glass underneath both windows. Observed one pin for fastening either of the windows, but there were nails lying in the eastmost window which might have been in. Examined the garden door, where sand had been heaped up in the inside of it, and in the sand he found a great quantity of blood. On the inside of the door, there were marks of sprinkled blood, and on the pig stye door there was also blood, near which he found a boot and a piece of linen that appeared to belong to a woman's cap. Witness made a close examination of the foot marks; they were chiefly as if the person had been going to the door. One of the marks was the print of an entire shoe: the others were chiefly the impression of the heel. Some of these were perfectly distinct, and had been made by an iron heel, which had a double rim, with small round tackets between the outer and inner rim. All the marks were apparently on the same shoe. The marks on the floor entirely corresponded with the shoe now shown to witness both in the heel and in the body of the shoe. First saw Emond about six oclock on Wednesday night at Mrs. Franks's house. He had come by himself. Two or three other persons had come into the house before him. He came into the kitchen, when witness asked him, as he was the nearest relation of the deceased, to go into the room and see the bodies, but he refused to do so. He did not assign any reason for not doing so, but retired nearer the door, and appeared to be in a falling state, when witness got a chair for him, on which he sat down. He seemed much agitated. At that time there were some women in the room dressing the bodies. Having been told soon after that the bodies were dressed witness, asked Emond to go into the room, which he did. The bodies at that time were both covered up. Prisoner did not look at the bodies, nor at the bed on which they were, but fixed his eyes on the clock which was at the furthermost part of the room. Witness examined the drawers along with Emond, and found a deposit receipt for 17*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in a concealed drawer. Prisoner put his hand out to get hold of the receipt and the silver spoons, but witness did not give them to him. He did not say anything on not receiving them. Witness gave him the keys, but told him he must deliver them back to him, and told him that he must go to Haddington to make a legal claim to the property before the sheriff. He refused to go at first but gave no reason for his refusal. Witness also observed a bed-gown in the room, on which there were marks of blood. He prevailed on the prisoner to go to Haddington, by telling him that it was necessary to do so in order to get the property secured and the funeral arranged. Witness got instructions on Wednesday night to apprehend Emond, which he did, and he found him sitting in Mrs. Franks's kitchen. When witness told him he was his prisoner he asked in a stammering way for what? He told him he was accused of the murder of Mrs. Franks and her daughter; when he replied, "Who could say that?" Witness said his own conduct since was enough to accuse him. Examined the shoes he had on. They had not iron heels, but were bad, having hardly a sole to them. Made a search in his house at North Berwick, in the presence of the sheriff and General Dalrymple, and there saw the shoes with the iron heels. They were in General Dalrymple's hands, and were those he compared with the marks on the floor, which he did on the Saturday.

Other witnesses deposed that Emond was on bad terms with Mrs. Franks.

Two witnesses, named Tait and Murray, who were in the same prison with Emond on a charge of felony, deposed to a confession of the murder which the prisoner had made to them while they were confined together.

The declarations were then read. He stated that he was thirty-five years of age. That he frequently quarrelled with his wife about money. He declared that he used his wife cruelly on the day mentioned, and that though he took her to the well he had no intention of putting her into it. On the night they quarrelled she told him to go away, and she gave him bed clothes to sleep in a room up stairs, but he dropped from the window, and wandered the whole night in the fields without knowing where he was going. He went home to his house in North Berwick, and slept up stairs on the Monday night. Was informed by a boy that Mrs. Franks and her daughter had been murdered. He declared that he had always been on good terms with Mrs. Franks and her daughter.

Some witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, who gave him a good character for honesty and industry; and evidence was also offered with a view to show that the particular kind of iron heel to the shoes was very common.

The Lord Justice Clerk was occupied nearly four hours in summing up the evidence, and the jury then retired to consider their verdict. After an absence of about 30 minutes they returned an ananimous verdict finding the pannel guilty. This announcement was received with a tumultuous shout of approbation.

The prisoner was then sentenced to suffer the last punishment of the law, at the usual place of execution, at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, and his body given to Dr. Alexander Munro, to be publicly dissected and anatomised.

Lord Elcho and some foreign gentlemen sat on the bench throughout the whole trial. The Chevalier Laine, French consul, and several noblemen, were occasionally present during the day.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger. Feb.* 14.

The LIFE of a LAWYER, written by Himself.

We have not seen of late, among the numerous works of fiction which are daily produced, one of greater merit, in its way, than that which has appeared under the above title. The most remarkable characteristic of the volume is the extraordinary power which the author prosesses of identifying the imaginary hero of his work, and thus producing upon the mind of the reader an impression as forcible as that which would be created by the personal narration of such a life as that which he describes. There is only one other writer in our language, who has succeeded in a similar style, and it is no small praise to the author of this work to say, that he resembles Defoe. No one upon reading, for the first time, *Robinson Crusoe*, or the *Adventures of a Cavalier* or the *History of the Plague*, ever doubts that they are what the purport to be, the true relations, by their nominal authors, of adventures which have been actually experienced by the writers. The illusion has been so strong, that some of Defoe's works have been actually quoted as historical authorities; one of them (the *Cavalier*) occasioned considerable speculation among persons not likely to be deceived, as to who was the subject and writer of the work, and to this day there are many folks who do not know that the history of Mrs. Veal's apparition was the mere creature of the romancer's brain. The author of *The Life of a Lawyer* fastens almost as strongly on the imagination as the reader, and, but that some of the allusions have an obvious application to living personages, whose characters may be easily discovered through the fictitious appellations he has bestowed upon them, and that the rank of the hero and the events to which he refers admit of no doubt, his Lawyer might be taken for a real personage of history. It is not impossible that, at some future period, when time shall have blended the strong colours with which such events are now invested with the less distinct features of antiquity, that this work will occasion inquiries and speculations somewhat similar to those which have originated from Defoe's pictures.

The object of the work is to describe the life of a man who, beginning in the most obscure station, and, under the least promising circumstances, worked his way to distinction and wealth, and one of the highest eminences in the Government, by means of the only profession in which it is possible for a man to attain such advantages, and in the only country in which they are the almost necessary reward of such exertions.

Mr. John Eagle, the narrator of his own life, is left a destitute orphan at an early age, and obtains the employment which affords him a livlihood as servant or errand-boy in the office of a country attorney. The bankruptcy of his master compels him to seek another service in London, and the strange predilection which even at this early age he has formed for the profession of the law, induces him to look for it, and to find it as clerk in the chambers of a Chancery barrister. His new master's kindness, and his indolence together, furnish him with an opportunity of acquiring a considerable knowledge of the law. A small legacy, left him after some years by his former employer, whose fortunes had improved in another country, enables him to procure his admission to the bar. Years pass over without his making a single step in his profession, while, in spite of all his prudence and economy, his little means are gradually wasting away. At length an occasion offers, on circuit, for proving that he is competent to the discharge of business. He succeeds in the defence of a prisoner under a capital charge. Still his progress is slow; but during all this time of painful suspense and unrequited labour, his application is unwearied. After some time, however, he is engaged by a person who, many years before, had observed his diligence and aptitude while in the chambers of his former master, to undertake a case of great importance and difficulty, and which demands the whole of his time and energies. He enters upon it, grapples with all the obstacles which beset him in its progress, and finally triumphs. He then begins to taste the rewards of his past labours, and in his capacity to despatch the business which pours in upon him finds the value of the toil and study in which the probationary years of his career have been passed. From this part of his life all goes prosperously with him. He has to encounter disappointments and mortifications arising chiefly from the obscurity of his origin, and the malignant opposition of such of his enemies as make use of that circumstance to retard his rise; but he conquers them successively. He is raised to the rank of King's counsel, then to that of Solicitor-General, and then becomes Attorney-General. He obtains a seat in the House of Commons joins the Administration, partakes of its good and ill fortune, and ultimately becomes a peer of the realm and Lord Chancellor, under the title of Baron Malvern. In that post he employs himself to effect very important reforms in the court over which he presides, and while in the full enjoyment of popularity in his profession, and of honours out of it, he forms and executes the wise determination of withdrawing from public life, and, without hazarding any of the reverses which often befall men when fortune seems in her most favourable moods, to retire with the lustre of his fame untarnished, and spend the remainder of his days in dignified ease. In that leisure he composes his memoirs for the benefit of his son, and to impress on his mind his father's former station; and he adds that, on their completion, they appeared not unlikely to convey to other persons "the illustration of the glorious, truth that in England the road to honour and distinction is open to all."

In the rapid sketch we have given of the nature of this work, we have kept only the more prominent features. Such space as we are able to devote to it precludes us from entering into a minute criticism of many parts which would otherwise call for notice. However advisable it may be that the counsel for prisoners capitally indicted should have the privileges of addressing the jury on their behalf, that is not yet the law of this country. The bill which Mr. Eagle drew against Lord Bertie, would appear upon his statement of it to have been demurrable; his alterations in the practice of the Court of Chancery are open to some discussion; and there are other points of detail in which we should be opposed to him. All these are, however, allowable enough to the author of a work of fiction: it is, we admit, too much to expect any one to the truth of a "long," and we only mention them because they detract from that merit to which other parts of the work are so eminently entitled—the close resemblance to truth which it displays in its general aspect.

Some of the characters are traced with a bold hand, and seem intended for living originals. The following extract furnishes an instance of this:

"Perhaps I may be allowed to give my opinion of Lord Chancellor Harderly, as a Judge in equity, as I had very considerable opportunities of forming a correct judgment of him.

"He had practised all his life in the courts of common law; and a man of less talent might have shrunk from the enormous duties which a Lord Chancellor has to perform a part of which he was necessarily unacquainted with. He applied himself, however, to its business with all that vigour, energy, and devotedness to the subject, which distinguished him so remarkably whilst at the bar. It was a great thing to see him struggling boldly with the most difficult question, because his attention must, in his former life, have been but little, if at all, directed to them; and even on these he would often throw a stream of light which astonished those most conversant with their intricacy. His most admirable quality was, his manner of seizing on the most important feature of the case from the mass of other topics which was presented at the same time to his view. He also exercised a most useful control over the bar. No Judge could show more benignity or kindness to an unexperienced advocate. The attention and respect which he paid to the youngest barrister who addressed him, the encouragement he afforded to the timid, and the protection he extended to those who were likely to be oppressed by the more fluence and ready, acquired for him the universal love and veneration of the bar. But he was also remarkable for his skill in restraining the exuberance of the practised advocates of his court. Without ever giving offence, he always endeavoured to direct the arguments to the proper channel; he immediately detected any thing which was fallacious, or likely to obscure the matter in dispute: he rigidly pointed out the really difficult portion of the case. By these means, he introduced a more logical style of reasoning among the counsel, and saved much of the important time of the court. He always prevented diffuseness of argument, and checked all inquiry into extraneous matters.

"As to his judgments, they never displayed a very profound knowledge of equitable principles, but they were always clear, decisive, and precisely to the point. The grounds of the decision were always distinctly shown; the cases that were referred to never distorted with a view to show his own ingenuity."

There is no attempt at fine writing or sentiment, or that foot-man like knowledge of high life which almost all our modern novels aim at. For this reason it may fail to interest or amuse such readers as delight in the more ordinary productions of this teeming age; but we have no doubt there is still a great number of readers who cannot fail to be delighted with the simplicity and originality of this piece of fictitious biography, and who may be instructed by the lessons of practical prudence which it conveys. The success of the supposed author, the most dazzling part of the work, may perhaps generate notions which experience will hardly realize: still the truth is not less strange than the fiction and the the range of legal biography can furnish instances, and, without going back so far as Saunders, of the rise of men in the legal profession from circumstances the least promising, and often the most discouraging to great wealth and high honours. It may be added, that the histories of such men convey for the most part a proof of the irresistible efficacy of industry and prudence in achieving fortune.—*Times, Feb.* 25

MISCELLANEA.

State of the River below Deptford.—The following was posted yesterday at the North and South American Coffee-house:—"The ice, combined with the snow, completely covers the river this morning opposite to the works of the Steam Washing Company, Isle of Dogs. Not a single boat has been able to cross the river. A number of small vessels are moored to post, upon the banks of the river. Several barges and brigs are made fast to the new wharf of the Steam Washing Company. The huge mass of ice which presented itself this morning was grand and terrific here, and the wild fowl were seen perishing upon the iceberg, seeking a scanty subsistence amidst this scene of apparent desolation, whilst the shipping, decked out in frozen jewels, all glittering in the sun, seemed to defy the elements themselves."

Extract of a private letter from Japan:—"The Japanese have become more jealous than formerly, and have apprehended a Dr. Liebold, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will, it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He has collected the finest library of books and charts ever seen; but the whole have been put under the surveillance of the officers of Government, and cannot be brought away."

Covent garden market is, we perceive, nearly finished, with the exception of the terrace and the grand entrance from Russell-street, both of which are to be highly ornamented and tastefully embellished beyond the original plan. The terrace will occupy the entire east front, and on the south part of it a green house will be erected upon a novel construction, extending from the north to the south, which will be occupied by the principal nurserymen, and filled with exotic as well as native shrubs and flowers. In the front of the green house an extensive promenade is intended, the ascent to which will be by a handsome flight of stone steps. The green house is entirely gratuitous from the Duke of Bedford to the florists.

Fatal Event.—On the morning of Saturday week, four colliers descended to the bottom of Whiteflat coal pit, in Old Monkland, Glasgow, and on proceeding to their working room uncovered their safety lamps (Sir H. Davy's), to ignite their pipe, when the melancholy result of this imprudence was, that the flame instantly communicated with the foul air, and occasioned a tremendous explosion, which shook the ground and resembled a discharge of cannon. The rail roads were torn up, and the other interior workings were disjoined and scattered about in fragments with irresistible force, till the flame got vent at the pit mouth. Besides three men who perished in the most distant room, the poor fireman, who was in the act of proceeding forward to insure the general safety, experienced the same sudden fate, as did also another collier, who had just got out of the bucket at the bottom.

The Bishop of Exeter will be translated to St. Asaph's; the Bishop of Glocester will be translated to Exeter; and Dr. Monk, Dean of Peterborough will be appointed to the See of Glocester.—*Courier.*

There is no change contemplated in the situation of Secretary of the Admiralty. It will continue to be filled by the same Right Honourable Gentleman who at present occupies it.—*Courier.*

The Mercers' Company, at their meeting on Thursday the 4th of February, came to a resolution to reduce the rents of their estates 25 per cent.

Bombay.—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, No. 10 Military Square, by Thomas Richey;—where all communications addressed to the Editor, will be received.